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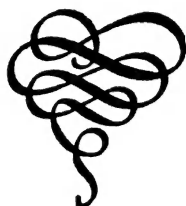
ROYAL LONDON





# ROYAL LONDON

Text by Douglas Goldring



Edited by F. A. Mercer

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# INTRODUCTION

## *A GLIMPSE OF LONDON'S HISTORY*

LONDON is unique among the capital cities of the world, not so much on account of its vast extent and huge population as because of the way in which it combines modern progress with a sense of the past and a reverence for tradition. Although its outward face is constantly changing and familiar landmarks disappear one after another to make way for new constructions, it nevertheless preserves its age-old institutions and time-honoured ceremonies. The reigning sovereign, when he proceeds in state to the City, is still met at the boundary by the Lord Mayor and has to sue for admission to his own capital. The late worker in the famous "square mile" on his way to his tube station may still hear the curfew, which has been tolled every night at the same hour for nearly nine hundred years.

Londoners were noted in mediaeval times for their love of pageants, and their instinct for ceremonial remains as strong to-day as it ever was. It shows itself in the perfect planning and "stage management" of royal processions and all public



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functions in which the King and Queen take part. Such ceremonies as the State Opening of Parliament, the Royal Courts and Levees, Royal weddings and funerals, jubilee processions and the trooping of the colour—even the daily changing of the footguard at St. James's Palace and Buckingham Palace and the mounted guard at Whitehall—have a dignity and impressiveness and also a touch of romance which are peculiar to London. The national instinct for ceremonial and for preserving historical traditions is also noticeable in the Courts of Justice, where the judges wear their robes of office and the barristers their wigs and gowns as in former ages, and the procedure has remained unchanged for generations.

No institution in England has lasted longer or has deeper roots than that of the monarchy. The position of the sovereign at the present day is, of course, very different from what it was in the times of the Tudors and the Stuarts. It has been modified by succeeding generations to meet the requirements of the period and the wishes of the people. As a result, the monarchy is probably more secure to-day than it has ever been before. The King is now above the political battle, and no matter what revolutionary changes

may take place in the government of the country, his function remains unaffected. To describe him as a mere "figurehead," however, is to betray a lamentable ignorance both of the national character and of the important part which the sovereign plays in our national life. King George V is regarded by members of the British race, in all parts of the world, as being in a quasi-mystical sense the father of his people and "head of the family."

The history of the monarchy in England is inseparably bound up with that of the City of London. In former times, when the kings were despots, they could not rule successfully without the financial support of its merchant princes, and this was only secured by confirming their jealously-guarded rights and privileges.

Two thousand years of continuous growth as a trading community links "the Rome of the modern world," as London has been called, with the Roman Empire to which it owes its foundation, and even the briefest glance at the past will add to its interest for the modern visitor.

The history of London begins in the year 61 A.D. when Boadicea, the widowed queen of the Iceni—the British tribe which inhabited the territory now forming the counties of

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Norfolk and Suffolk—turned on the Roman invaders, captured Colchester and Verulamium and finally sacked Londinium and massacred its inhabitants. She was defeated in the neighbourhood of King's Cross and took poison rather than fall into the hands of her enemies. A bronze statue to the memory of this redoubtable woman now adorns the western end of Westminster Bridge, opposite Big Ben. Tacitus, who refers to these events, describes London as being then "a city much frequented by merchants and shipping, though not dignified by the title of 'colony'." Of its history in pre-Roman days nothing is definitely known, but its situation, at the first point, on ascending the Thames, where there was firm land on both banks, must have marked it out to traders in the earliest times as a suitable place for a settlement and a bridge.

During the four centuries of the Roman occupation Londinium advanced rapidly in wealth and importance. It was surrounded by a massive wall, three miles in circumference, which still exists underground and of which some fragments remain visible, and contained magnificent temples and public buildings. The dimensions of its vast basilica, the largest building of its kind in the entire Roman Empire,

were established as recently as 1930. It was about the same length as St. Paul's Cathedral—500 feet—and had arcades on either side and apses at both ends. From Londinium radiated a magnificent system of military roads, the chief of which are still in use to-day. After the withdrawal of the Roman Legions, in the fifth century, London was captured by the Saxons. In 604 A.D., Mellitus was consecrated by Augustine and appointed bishop of London (then called "Ludenevic") by King Ethelbert, who also built the first church of St. Paul. It is unfortunate to have to note that, coincidentally with the establishment of Christianity, London became an important centre of the slave trade.

In the eighth century the commercial prosperity of the city greatly increased, but in the century following it was seized and ravaged by the marauding Danes. Alfred the Great recovered it in 880, repaired the walls and made it an important military centre. Under Athelstan, London again advanced. Later, under the Ethelreds, the Danes returned, burnt the city, established themselves in Southwark and extorted "Danegeld." King Canute finally put an end to their depredations and induced them to live in peace with their neighbours. The last Saxon Kings were Edward the

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Confessor (1042-66) who resided at Westminster and began the building of the Abbey, and the ill-fated Harold who was killed at the battle of Hastings.

In late Saxon times between the city and Westminster there was a well-beaten track on the rising ground by the riverside which was called "the Strand." Charing was then a small hamlet at the point where the track turned southwards to the Abbey. By the end of the Saxon period London had far surpassed Winchester, the nominal capital, in wealth and political importance. Its citizens were richer, more powerful and more cultivated than those of any other town in England, and from then onwards the sovereign who had the support of London ruled the country.

After the Norman invasion, the ancient rights and privileges of the citizens of London were wisely confirmed by the Conqueror, and the Norman barons, many of whom had important Continental trading interests, soon played a leading part in the commercial life of the city. At the same time, in order that there should be no mistake about the power of the Crown, King William built several strong fortresses, to overawe the citizens, the chief of which was the "White Tower" of the existing Tower of London. The Conqueror

also began the building of a new and greater St. Paul's to replace the original church which was destroyed by fire in 1087.

By the end of another century London had grown so greatly that it contained no less than 126 churches and thirteen large conventual establishments. In 1176 the building of a stone bridge was begun, to replace the earlier structure of timber. It was completed in 1209 and remained largely intact until its demolition in 1832. The first Mayor of London was appointed about 1190, and the right to elect a Mayor annually was granted by King John in 1215.

While London proper advanced in wealth and power, managed its own civic affairs, and made successive monarchs respect its rights, the twin city of Westminster became established as the chief seat of the Crown and afterwards of the legislature. To-day, Westminster is more than ever the centre of "Royal London," although the historic square mile of the City remains its commercial heart.

After the Reformation the population of London rapidly increased. The overcrowding of large numbers of poverty-stricken people in its narrow streets and alleys led, in 1665, to the outbreak of the Great Plague. This was, perhaps mercifully, followed in 1666 by the Great Fire of London,

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which purged the town of infection and enabled it to be rebuilt on healthier lines.

Although Sir Christopher Wren's scheme for laying out the City on an entirely new plan was rejected, his genius adorned it with the present St. Paul's Cathedral and with numerous satellite churches, and proved a noble inspiration to succeeding architects. From the end of the seventeenth to the beginning of the nineteenth century urban domestic architecture in England reached a high level, and London was beautified by the stately streets and squares of Mayfair, Bloomsbury and other residential districts.

In the nineteenth century, the period of industrialism and colonial development, there were great achievements in sanitary science and vast improvements in civic administration, which enabled the Metropolis to extend its area in all directions. Greater London now embraces 700 square miles, and the population, by 1931, had reached 8,202,818. It is interesting to note, in view of statements often made to the contrary, that 68 per cent. of its inhabitants are Londoners by birth.

London, notwithstanding its smoke and petrol fumes, is remarkably healthy, the death rate being no more than 10·9 per thousand, the lowest of any capital in Europe.









(Topical Press)

**I H.M. KING GEORGE THE FIFTH**

who succeeded to the throne on May 6th, 1910, and now celebrates the twenty-fifth year of his reign. He is seen here on his way to a military parade, wearing the uniform and carrying the baton of a Field-Marshal of the British Army.



*(Topical Press)*

2 THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN  
on their way to a State function, driving in an open  
carriage

### 3 THEIR MAJESTIES ON HOLIDAY.

The King and Queen have always enjoyed the comparative informality of their life at Balmoral, where they usually spend the early autumn. This picture shows His Majesty in Highland costume riding with the Queen, the Duchess of York and his grand-daughter, Princess Elizabeth.

*(Topical Press)*





*(Topical Press)*

4 H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES IN 1919  
on the terrace of the House of Commons with overseas guests, the  
officers and crew of the N.C.4. Lord Reading, Admiral Wemyss,  
Commander Read and General Seeley are also seen.



(Central Press)

5 H.R.H. EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., P.C., ETC., heir to the throne, was born June 23rd, 1894. He has been called the "most popular bachelor in the British Empire." Wherever he has travelled his charming smile and natural unaffected manner have made him hosts of friends.



6 "THE LITTLE PRINCESSES,"

(*Marcus Adams*)

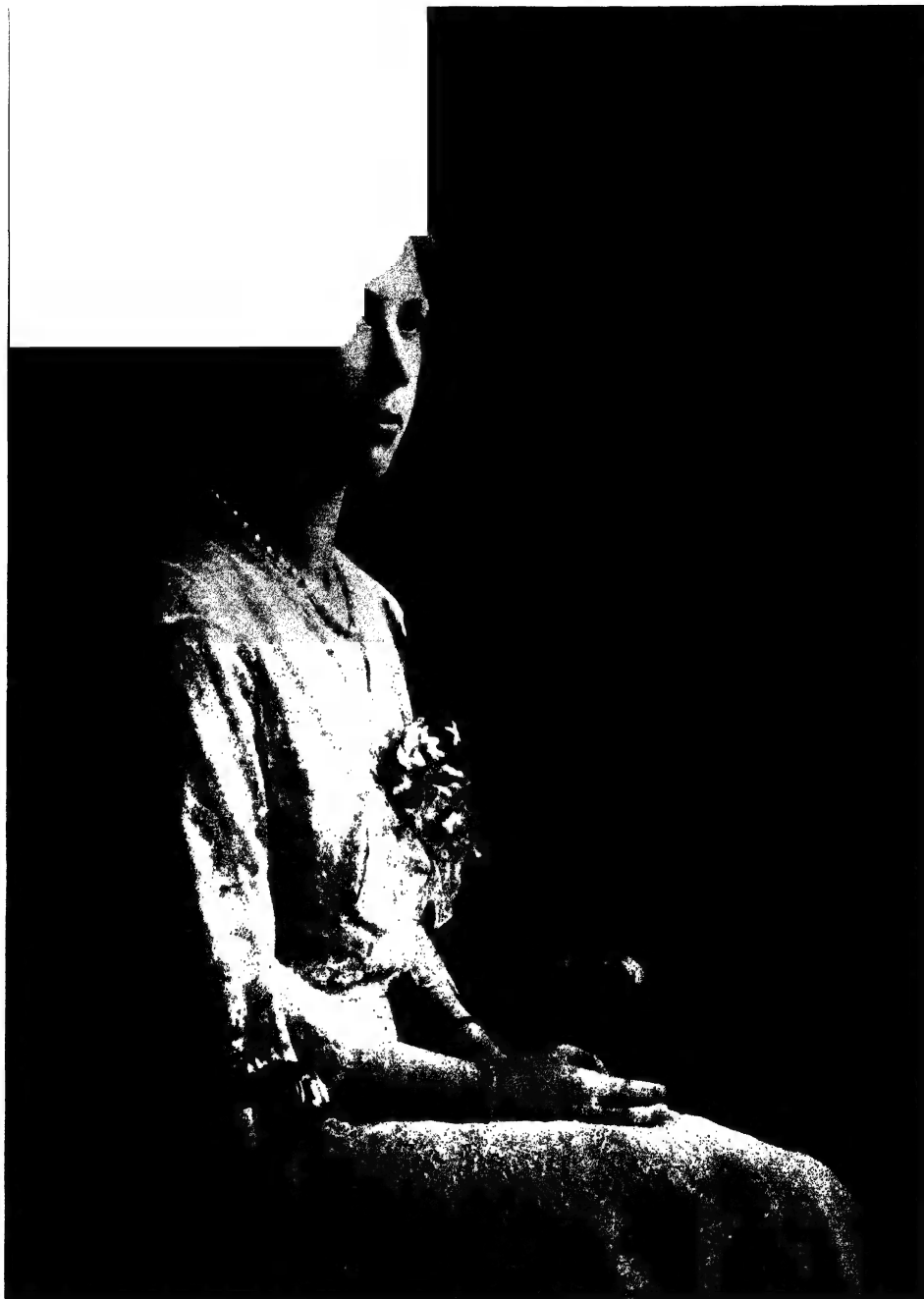
as Londoners call them, have already established themselves as popular favourites. They are the daughters of the Duke and Duchess of York. H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary was born on April 21st, 1926, and her younger sister, H.R.H. Princess Margaret Rose on August 21st, 1930.



*(Bertram Park)*

7 H.R.H. ALBERT, DUKE OF YORK, K.G., P.C., ETC.,  
the second son of the King and Queen, was born on December 14th,  
1895. His marriage to Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, youngest  
daughter of the 14th Earl Strathmore and Kinghorne, took place  
on April 26th, 1923.





*(Speaight)*

8 H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL, COUNTESS OF HAREWOOD  
(Princess Mary) born April 25th, 1897, married Viscount Lascelles,  
now Sixth Earl of Harewood, on February 28th, 1922. The King's  
only daughter.



9 H.R.H. HENRY, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER. K.G., P.C., ETC. *(Topical Press)*

H.R.H. Prince Henry, the third son of the King and Queen, was born on March 31st, 1900, and created Duke of Gloucester in 1928. His Royal Highness has just returned from a very successful tour through Australia and New Zealand, in the course of which he represented the King at the Melbourne Centenary celebrations.



10 THE WEDDING OF H.R.H. THE DUKE OF KENT AND H.R.H. PRINCESS MARINA OF GREECE. (*The Times*)

The scene in Westminster Abbey during the marriage service, November, 1934. In the picture, the bride and bridegroom are seen facing the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and the Dean of Westminster. On the right are Their Majesties The King and Queen, the King and Queen of Norway, and members of the Royal Family. Among those on the left are Prince and Princess Nicholas of Greece (parents of the bride), and the King and Queen of Denmark. H.R.H. The Prince of Wales and H.R.H. The Duke of York are on the right.



(Bassano)

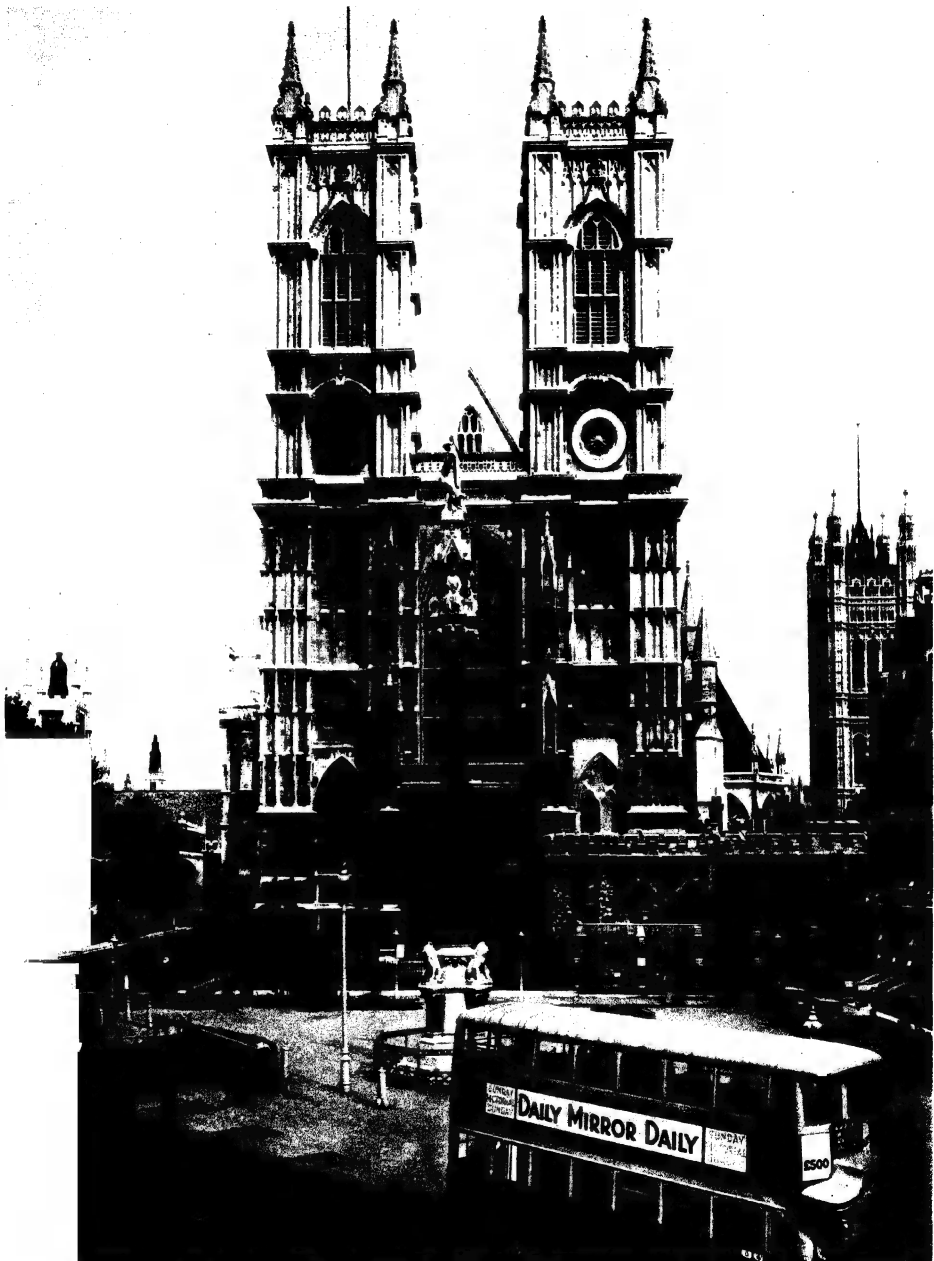
11 T.R.H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF KENT  
photographed at Buckingham Palace after their wedding. The Duke  
(Prince George) is the fourth son of the King and Queen, and was  
born on December 20th, 1902.



(Keystone)

## 12 THE CORONATION CHAIR IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

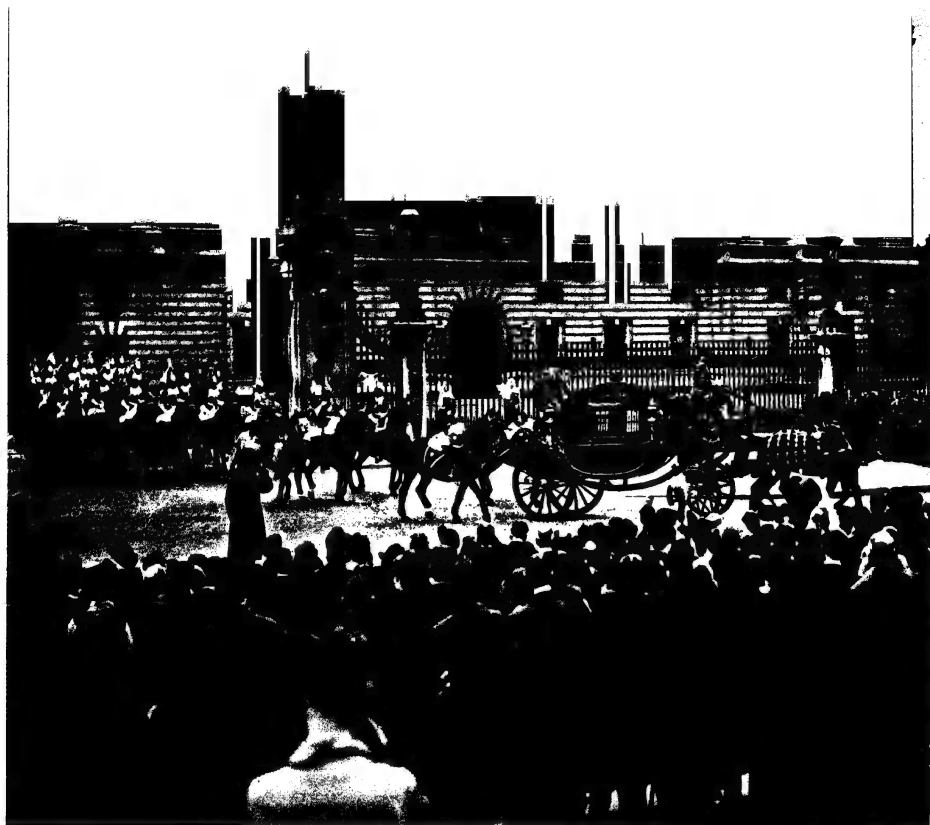
was made for Edward I, and has thus been in use for more than six centuries. Beneath it is the "Stone of Scone" on which the ancient Kings of Scotland were crowned. It was brought to London, after Edward's victorious campaign in Scotland, in 1297.



(Keystone)

### 13 WESTMINSTER ABBEY (THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. PETER AT WESTMINSTER).

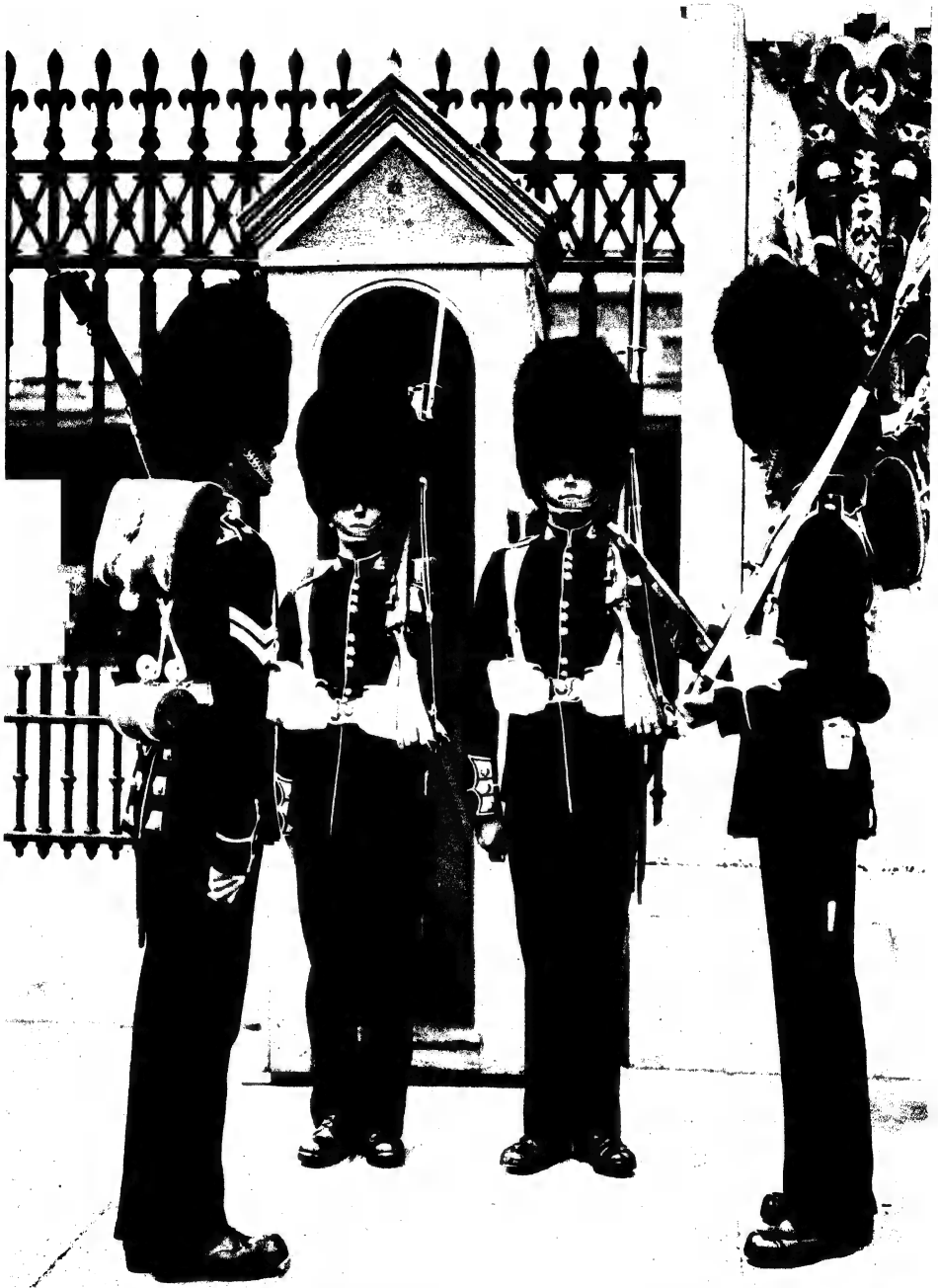
A Church is said to have existed on this site for nearly twelve hundred years. The present building was begun by Henry III (1216-1272) and was preceded by the great church built by Edward the Confessor, who reigned from 1042 to 1066. Here lie Britain's illustrious dead, including thirteen kings and five queens. The picture shows the twin towers of the west front of Westminster Abbey. They were erected in 1738-9 from designs attributed to Wren, but more probably by his pupil, Nicholas Hawksmoor.



*(Topical Press)*

#### 14 HIS MAJESTY'S LONDON HOME—BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Named after a former owner, the Duke of Buckingham, the Palace was not occupied by royalty until 1837, when Queen Victoria selected it for her town house. When His Majesty is in residence, the Royal Standard is flown from the flagstaff. In this picture, the Prince of Wales is seen leaving for a Levee.



15 CHANGING THE GUARD.

(*Topical Press*)

The changing of the Guards at Buckingham Palace is a time honoured ceremony which takes place every morning between 10.30 and 11.30. Salutes are exchanged and the band plays selections while the sentries are being relieved, as shown in this picture. Afterwards the old guard is played back to barracks.





(Topical Press)

#### 16 DEBUTANTES IN THE MALL.

Five Courts are usually held every year at Buckingham Palace during the Season, in the months of May and June, at which debutantes are presented to Their Majesties. It takes a long time for the cars to draw up and deposit their occupants, and a genial Cockney crowd always collects in the Mall to watch them. "Coo, ain't she *lureley*," is a remark often heard on these occasions.



(Photochrom Co.)

17 CHANGING THE GUARD AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

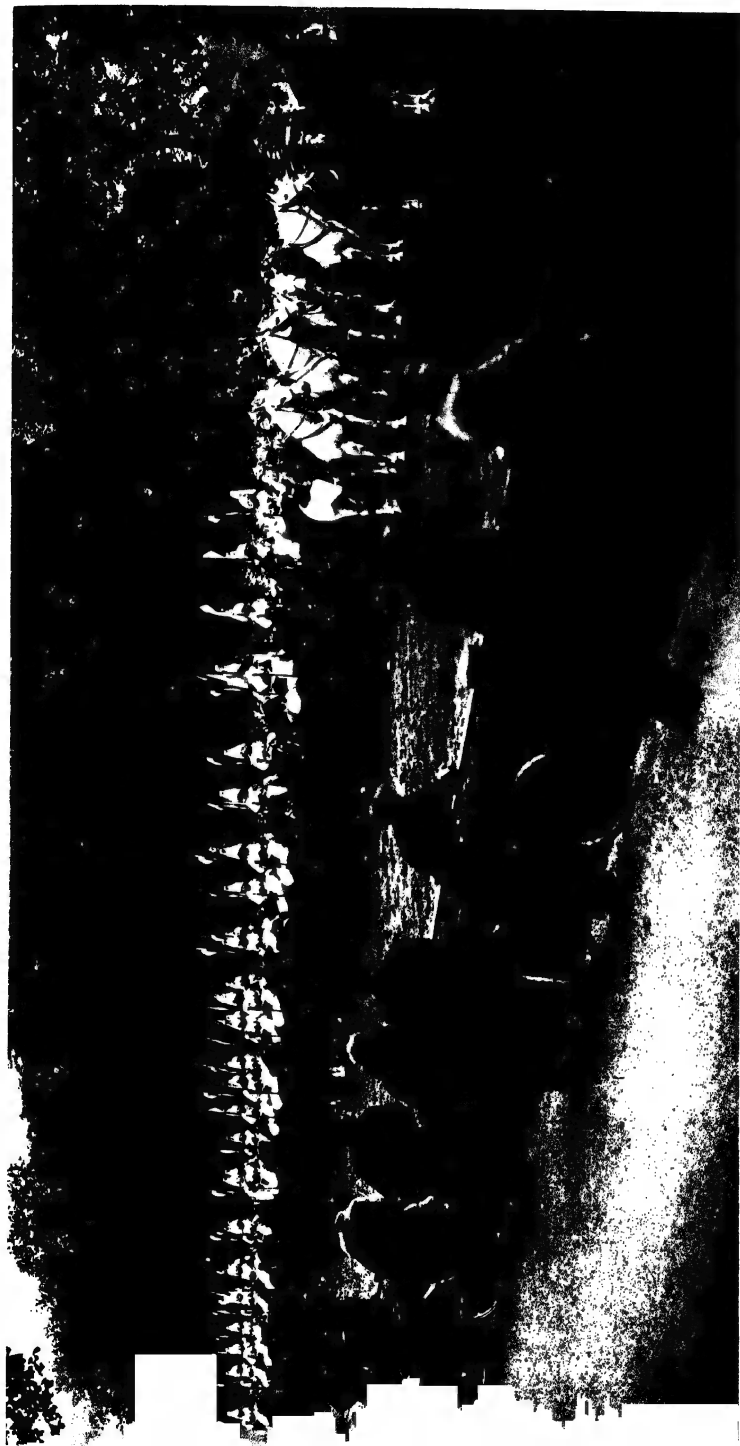
When the King or Queen is in residence at Buckingham Palace the guard is changed every day, and the band of the regiment on duty plays for a quarter of an hour in the forecourt. There are five regiments which together form the Brigade of Guards—the Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, Irish and Welsh Guards.



(Topical Press)

# 18 A ROYAL LEVEE.

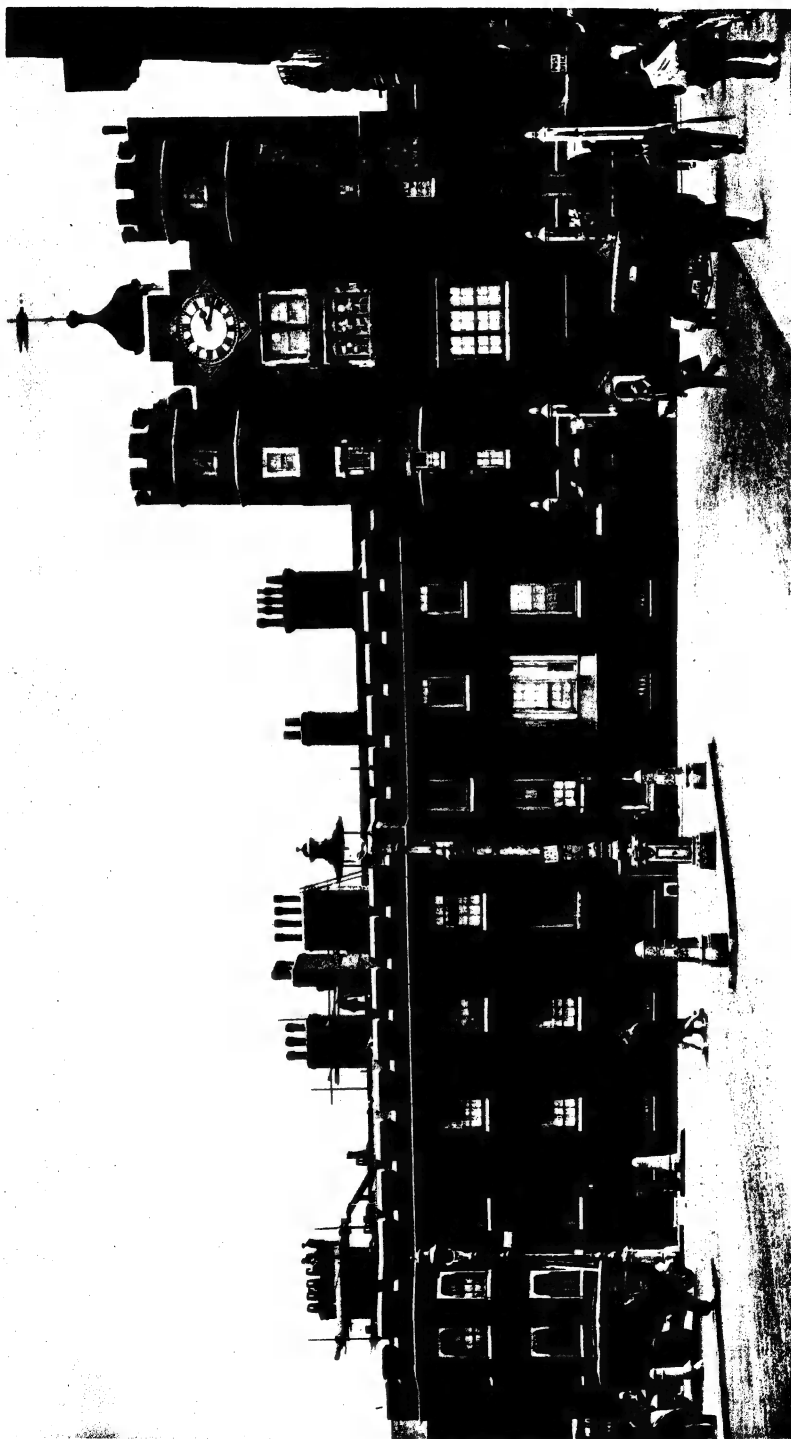
Levees are always held at St. James's Palace. Here the State Carriage, followed by a bodyguard of Household Cavalry is seen approaching the entrance to the Palace on the occasion of a Royal Levee



(Topical Press)

19 THE LIFE GUARDS IN HYDE PARK.

For many generations the Life Guards have played a leading part in the ceremonies and pageants of Royal London. Their magnificent uniforms, fine horses and perfect drilling are the pride of Londoners, and excite the admiration of visitors. This picture was taken in Hyde Park and shows a part of Rotten Row, the avenue reserved for horse-riders.



20 ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

Henry the Eighth began the building of St. James's. The tower and gateway on the left are all that remain of the original structure. The western portion of the Palace is the London Residence of the Prince of Wales and is known as York House. Royal Levees are held here during the Season. Before Henry the Eighth converted St. James's into a Royal Palace the site was occupied by a Leper Hospital for fourteen maidens.

(Topical Press)



(Topical Press)

21 CHANGING THE GUARD AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

The daily ceremony of changing the Guard at St. James's Palace always attracts a large crowd of spectators, and is carried out as perfectly as any stage performance. Two battalions of the Foot Guards are quartered in Wellington Barracks, at the west end of Birdcage Walk, St. James's Park.



*(Topical Press)*

## 22 THE ROYAL GARDEN PARTY.

held annually in the grounds of Buckingham Palace, is one of the most important social events of the London Season. The gardens at the back of the palace, which are beautifully wooded, cover with the lake, about 40 acres. Invitations are sent out by the Lord Chamberlain and are much prized.

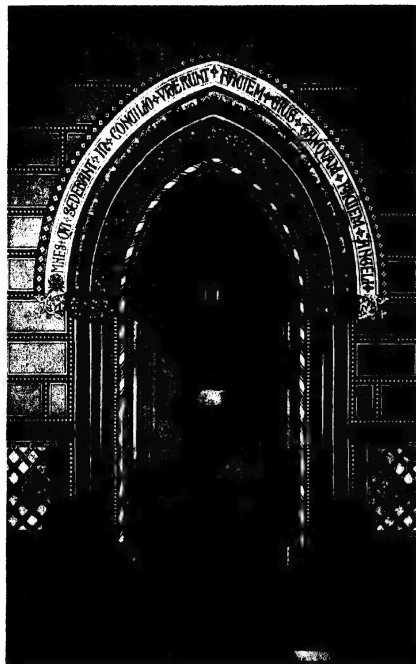


(Photograph Co)

### 23 THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT FROM THE RIVER THAMES.

The present buildings replace the ancient Palace of Westminster, destroyed by fire in 1834. They were begun in 1840 and completed about ten years later. Sir Charles Barry, R.A. was the designer. The buildings cover an area of eight acres, and form one of the largest Gothic buildings in the world. On the left is the Victoria Tower (House of Lords), from which the Union Jack is flown when Parliament is sitting; on the right is the Clock Tower in which hangs "Big Ben," named after Sir Benjamin Hall, who was First Commissioner of Works when it was hung.





#### 24 THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

The doorway through which Guy Fawkes and his fellow conspirators entered the coal cellar, extending under the former House of Lords, which they filled with barrels of gun-powder. Their plot to blow up King, Lords and Commons was discovered on November 5th, 1605. Ever since, the cellars under the House of Lords have been formally searched before the arrival of the Sovereign.

#### 25 THE ENTRANCE TO ST. STEPHEN'S CRYPT,

which has been elaborately restored, is in the south-east corner of Westminster Hall. It dates from the XIVth century and escaped injury in the fire of 1834, which destroyed the old Houses of Parliament. The Crypt is occasionally used for the marriages of members and officials, and the christening of their children. Adjoining it are the old cloisters.

(Photopress)

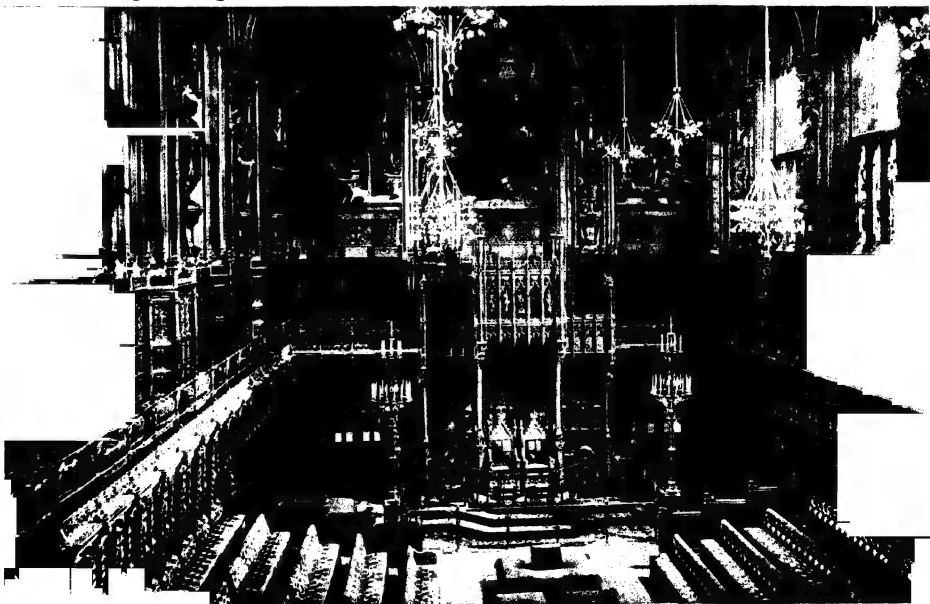




26 THE ROYAL GALLERY in the House of Lords is a richly ornate apartment 110 feet long. On either side of the doors leading into the Prince's Chamber are portraits of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra.

27 THE HOUSE OF LORDS is a large and magnificently decorated chamber. At the far end is the Throne, with the chairs of the King and Queen, and the state chair of the Prince of Wales. The curious looking ottoman in front of it is the famous "Woolsack" of the Lord Chancellor. In niches round the walls are statues of the barons most prominently associated with Magna Carta. In the windows are portraits, in stained glass, of the Kings of England and Scotland and their consorts.

(Photopress)

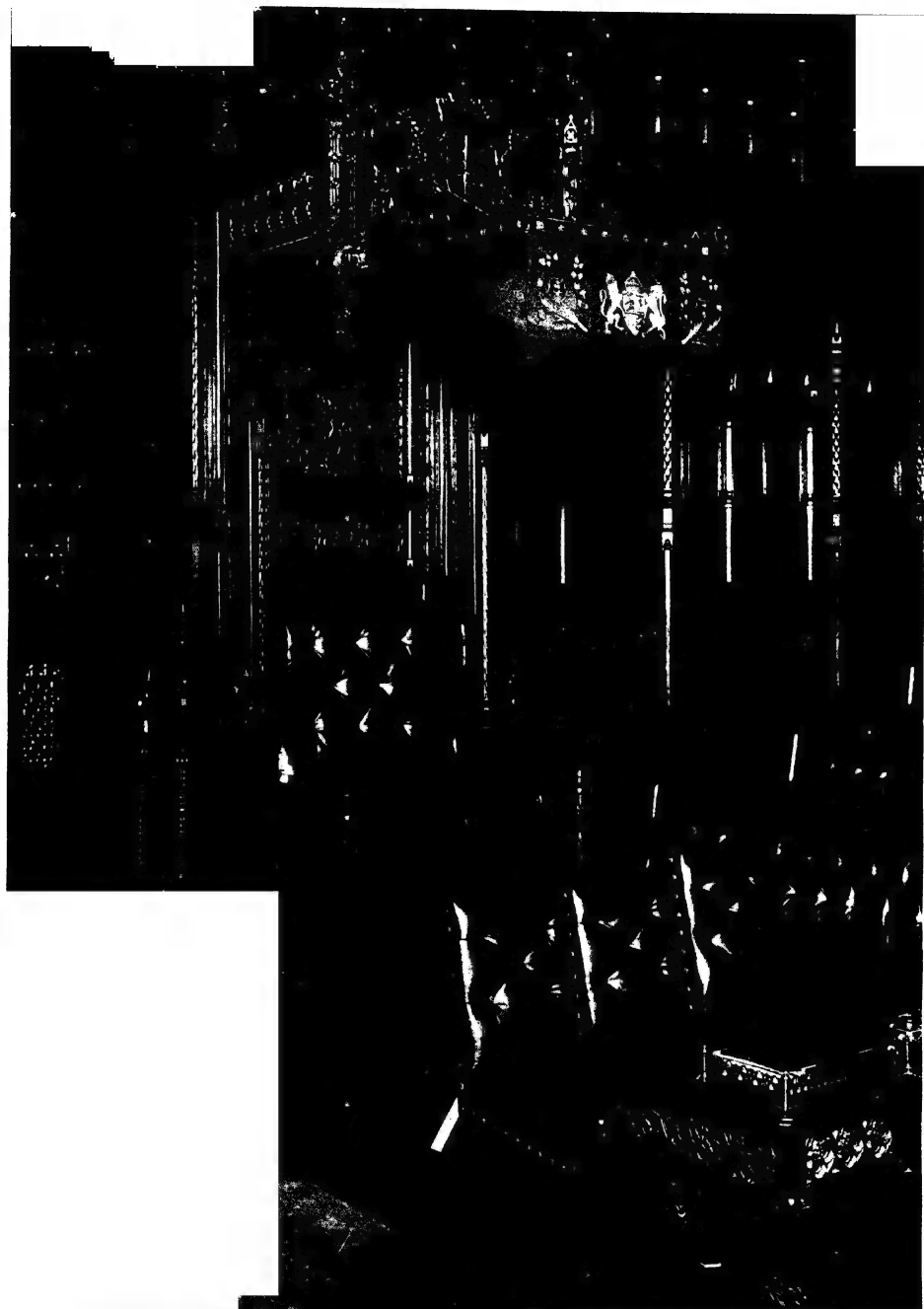




(Photopress)

## 28 WESTMINSTER HALL

was begun by William Rufus at the close of the eleventh century, and rebuilt by Richard II in 1397, when the magnificent oak roof was added. It has been the scene of many historic State trials including those of Sir Thomas More, the Lord Protector Somerset, Strafford, Charles I and Warren Hastings. For over six centuries the principal law courts were held here. This is the only portion of the Palace of Westminster which survived the fire in 1834.



29 THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR, HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Photopress)

The Speaker's Chair is situated at the north end of the House of Commons. The benches on the right of the chair are occupied by the party in power, the front bench being reserved for cabinet ministers. The opposition sit facing them, on the Speaker's left. The present Speaker is Captain the Rt. Hon. Edward Algernon Fitzroy.



(Fox Photos)

### 30 BEEF-EATER, OR YEOMAN OF THE GUARD.

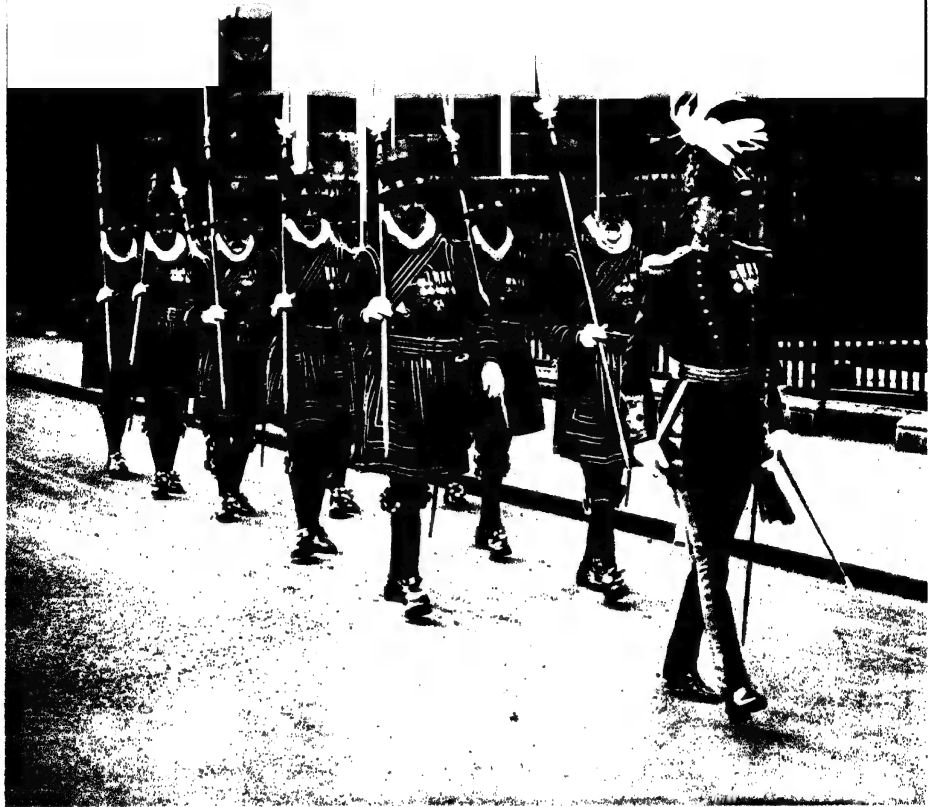
The picturesque uniform of the Beef-eaters has changed very little since the days of the Tudors. The tunic is of royal red with purple facings and stripes, and gold lace ornaments, including the rose, shamrock and thistle, emblems of England, Ireland and Scotland. With it are worn red knee-breeches, red stockings, and black shoes with red, white and blue rosettes.



(Photopress)

### 31 STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The ceremonial opening of Parliament by the King, who is accompanied to Westminster by the Queen, the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family, takes place at the beginning of each session, and also after a General Election. The State Coach, drawn by eight bay state horses in harness of red morocco is used by Their Majesties on these occasions, an escort is provided by the Yeomen of the Guard (Beef-eaters) and the Household Cavalry, and the entire route is lined by troops. This picture shows the procession passing the Cenotaph in Whitehall.



*(Fox Photos)*

### 32 YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.

A contingent of Yeomen of the Guard, commonly known as "Beef-eaters," on their way to the opening of Parliament. This ancient corps was instituted in 1485 by King Henry VII, immediately after his victory at Bosworth. Its duties are now purely ceremonial, and include a search of the vaults of the House of Lords at the opening of Parliament.

### 33 HIS MAJESTY'S STATE COACH.

The Royal Coach, used by Their Majesties at the State Opening of Parliament weighs four tons and is a magnificently ornate vehicle. In its class it is a masterpiece of XVIIIth century art. Its panels are embellished with emblematical paintings executed by Cypriani; on the roof stand three figures representing the Genii of England, Scotland and Ireland, supporting the Imperial Crown. In the background of the picture are the Duke of York's Column and a portion of Carlton House Terrace.



(Photopress)

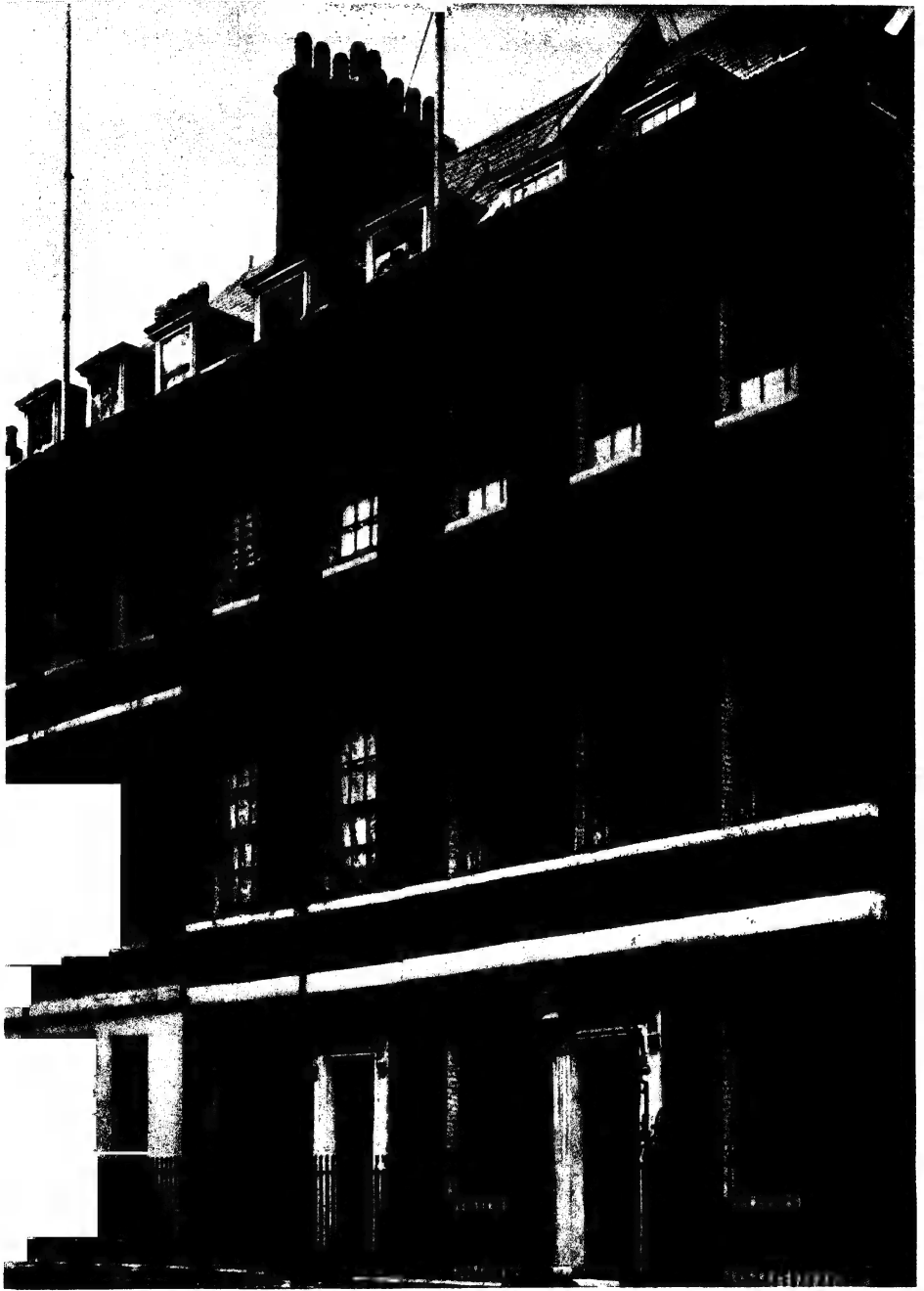




*(Central Press)*

### 34 THE CABINET ROOM AT 10 DOWNING STREET.

In this simple apartment, more than once, the fate of empires has been decided. Though rather more ornate than the exterior of the house would lead one to expect, it does not compare in magnificence with the rooms in which the directors of many large businesses hold their meetings.



(Central Press)

35 THE PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE, No. 10 DOWNING STREET.

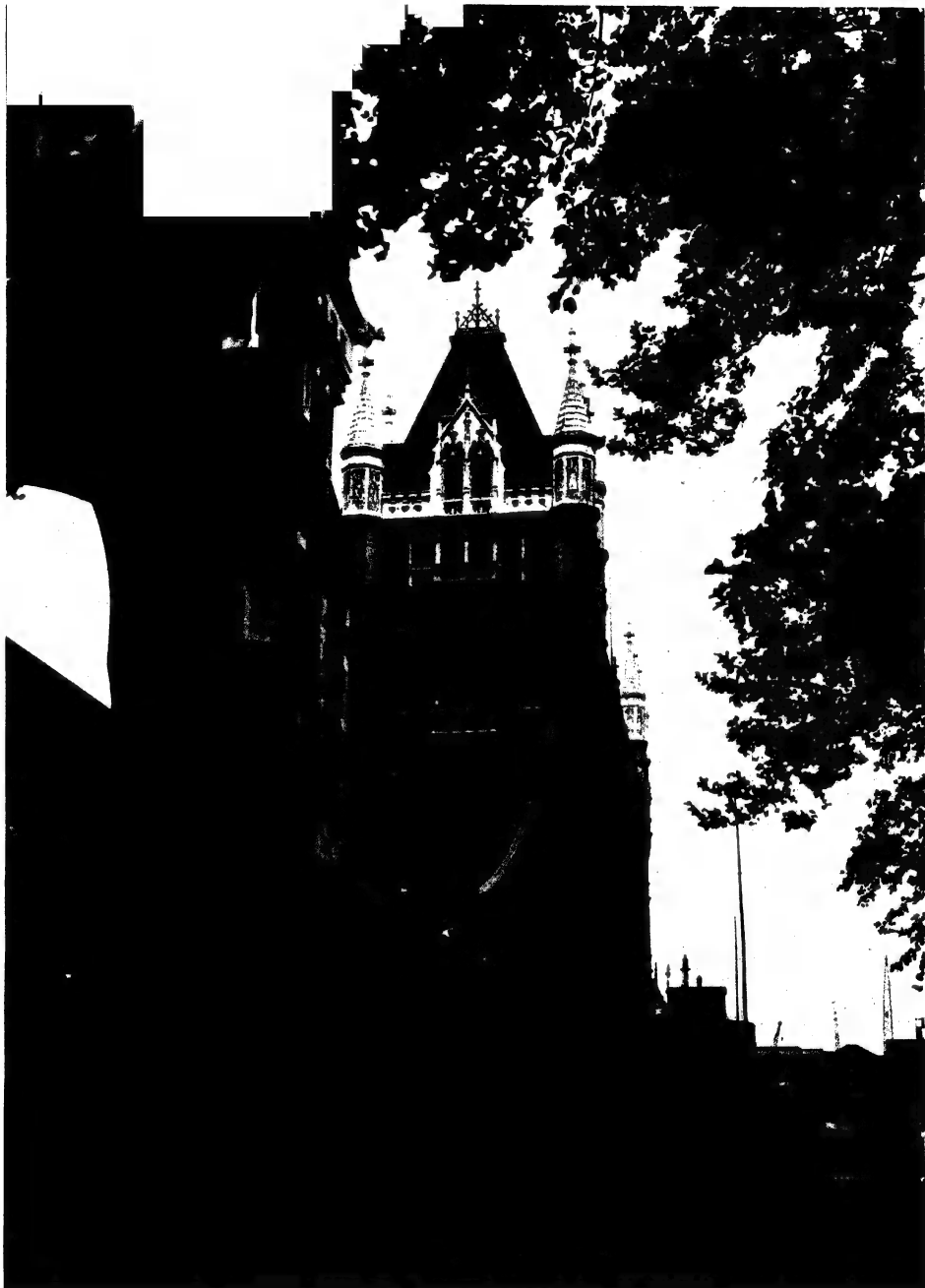
There is nothing imposing about the official residence of Britain's Prime Minister, which is just a plain London house of brown brick, built over two centuries ago. No one looking at it would think of it as the focussing point of important events in world history. No. 10 is the house on the right with a lantern over the entrance.

### 36 THE TOWER AND TOWER BRIDGE.

A bird's eye view of the Tower Bridge, the Pool and the Tower of London, with the square Norman Keep called the 'White Tower' in the centre of it. The large building in the background, to the left of the Tower, is the headquarters of the Port of London Authority.

*(Fox Photos)*

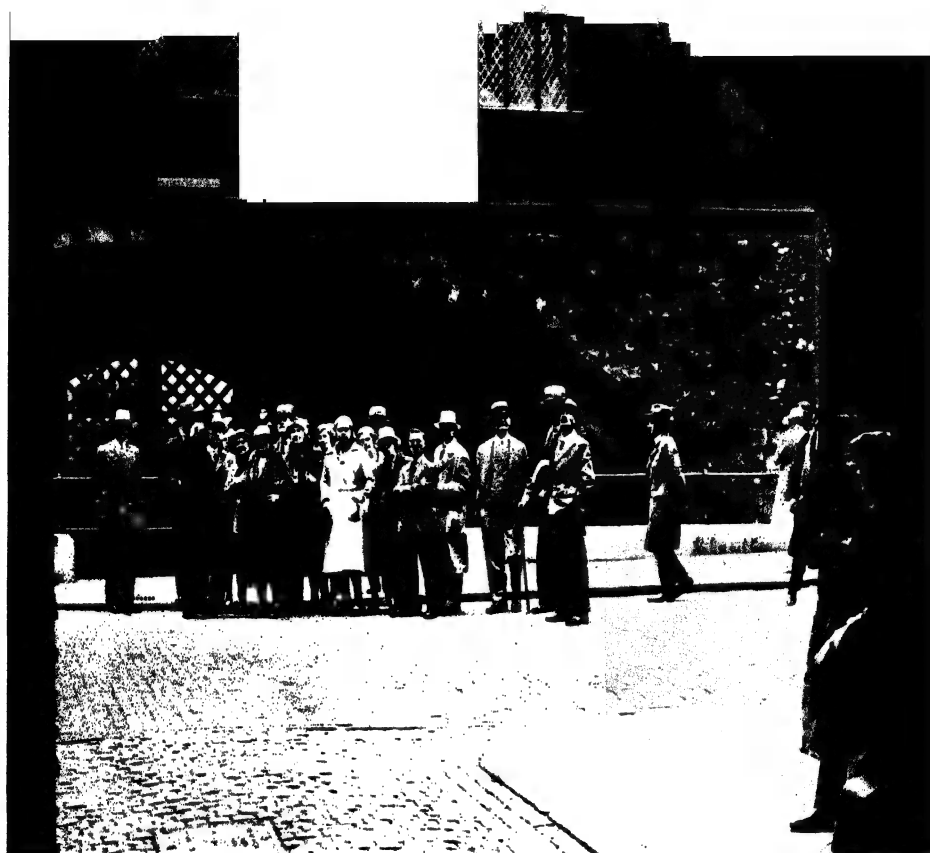




37 THE TOWER BRIDGE,

(Keystone)

the most imposing of the bridges linking the city with the Surrey side, was opened to the public in 1894. It was designed by Sir John Wolfe Barry, a son of the architect of the Houses of Parliament, with the assistance of Sir Horace Jones, and is a magnificent piece of engineering. The bascules can be raised and lowered in the space of one minute, and the time occupied in the passage of ships is about a minute and a half.



(Fox Photos)

### 38 TRAITOR'S GATE, TOWER OF LONDON.

The Traitor's Gate, beneath St. Thomas's Tower, was in former days a water gate by which State prisoners entered the Tower of London from the river. Through this gloomy arch, to await execution, came Sir Thomas More, Anne Boleyn, Lady Jane Grey and the Duke of Monmouth. The group of visitors, in the picture, are gazing at the Bloody Tower, which faces it. Note the spikes of the ancient portcullis which is still in working order



(Fox Photos)

### 39 THE TOWER OF LONDON

William the Conqueror built the Tower of London late in the eleventh century. It has played a grim part in English history. In it were imprisoned James I of Scotland, "The Little Princes" (Edward V and his brother), Henry the Eighth's wives, Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard, Lady Jane Grey, Queen Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh and William Penn. To-day visitors must be content with its wealth of historic and architectural interest, its collections of ancient weapons and the display of the Crown Jewels.



(Photopress)

#### 40 HYDE PARK.

Hyde Park, the largest of London's open spaces, 360 acres in extent, which contains the Serpentine, though beautiful all the year round, is perhaps seen at its very best in the spring, when the daffodils are in bloom.



(Photochrom Co.)

41 ROTTEN ROW, HYDE PARK,

is a broad tan track inside Hyde Park, stretching from the Achilles Statue to the Alexandra Gate. It is reserved exclusively for riders, whose horsemanship is observed and commented on by numerous spectators.





(Photopress)

#### 42 ST. JAMES'S PARK,

though only 93 acres in extent, is one of the oldest and most beautiful of London's parks and gardens. It owes its present appearance largely to the genius of John Nash, who was commissioned by George IV to improve it. The lake (5 acres in extent), which was drained and occupied by office buildings during the war, is once again the haunt of numerous varieties of wild-fowl. The building on the right of the picture is the Foreign Office. It is said that Charles I walked from St. James's Palace to the scaffold in Whitehall, through this Park.



43 PETER PAN STATUE.

(Photochrom Co.)

Kensington Gardens, 275 acres in extent and adjoining Hyde Park, is the favourite playground of the fortunate children whose parents live in near-by residential districts. This statue of Peter Pan, by Sir George Frampton, R.A., immortalises the appealing character created by Sir James Barrie and is a centre of attraction.



(Fox Photos)

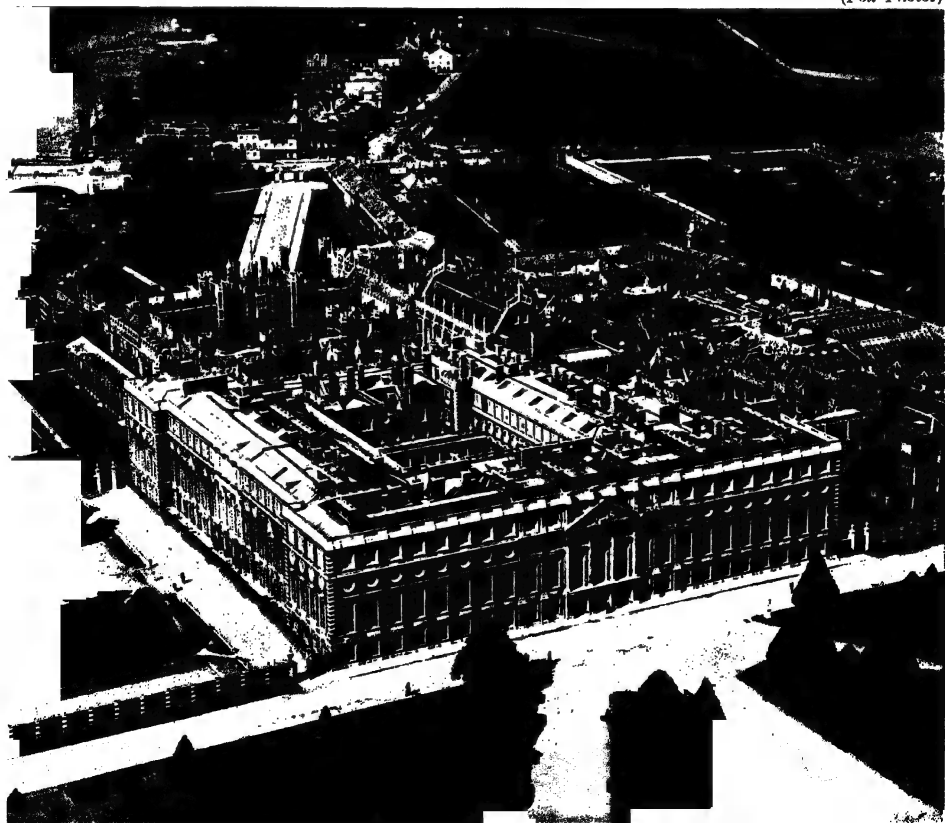
#### 44 ENTRANCE TO HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

The main or "Trophy" Gates of Hampton Court Palace lead into the Outer Green Court. Facing them, in the middle of the West Front, is the Great Gatehouse which was part of the original palace built by Wolsey. The wings on either side of it and the bridge across the moat were added by Henry VIII in 1535-36.

#### 45 HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

Hampton Court is situated on the Thames above Kingston, and is the largest and finest of the royal palaces. It was built in 1515-1520 by Cardinal Wolsey, who, five years later, for reasons of policy, presented it to his royal master, Henry VIII. From then onwards, until the death of George II, it was a favourite residence of the English sovereigns. The range of buildings in the foreground of the picture were designed by Sir Christopher Wren for William III and Queen Mary.

(Fox Photos)



## 46 RICHMOND PARK

is one of the most popular resorts of Londoners of all classes. It was first enclosed by Charles I, and is between ten and eleven miles in circumference. It has been preserved as a tract of natural country, and large herds of red and fallow deer roam across it in all directions.

*(Photopress)*





(Fox Photos)

#### 47 THE WORLD-FAMOUS GREAT VINE

of Hampton Court, was planted in 1768 by "Capability" Brown. Its main branch is 114 feet in length, and it has the largest girth of any vine in England. The grapes are of the Black Hamburg variety and about 500 bunches are produced annually.



48 SENTRY : ROYAL HORSE GUARDS (THE BLUES).

(Keystone)

The Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards are first in order of precedence in the British Army, and alternately provide the mounted guard at the entrance to the Horse Guards building in Whitehall. His Majesty The King is Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Horse Guards.

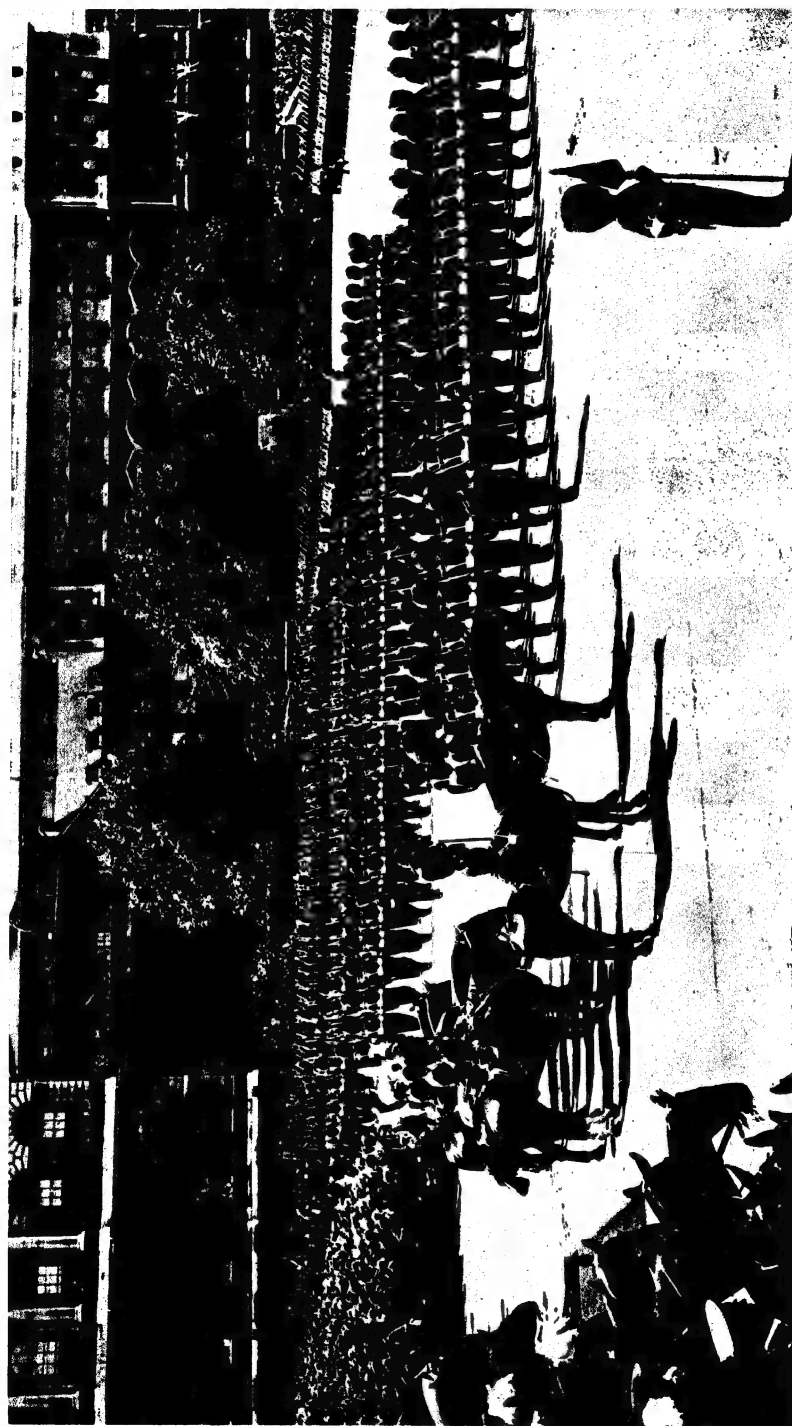


49 MOUNTING THE GUARD.

(Photochrom Co.)

The ceremony of mounting the guard, which takes place every morning at the Horse Guards in Whitehall, is one of those "sights" which never fail to thrill the visitor to Royal London. The brilliance of the uniforms and proud bearing of men and horses alike, provide a spectacle which has fired the imagination of small boys and girls for many generations. The building, completed in 1752, is considered one of the best Palladian designs of the eighteenth century.

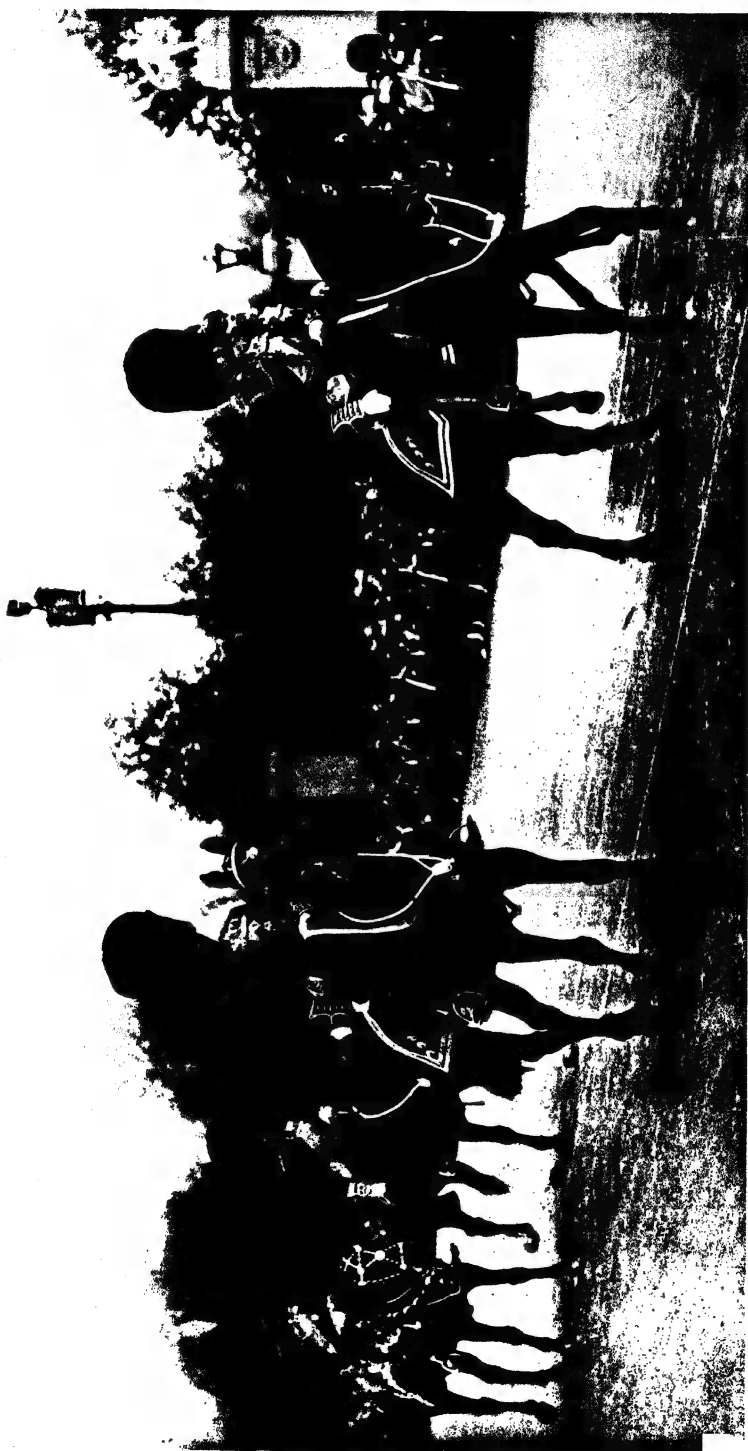




(Photopress)

#### 50 HIS MAJESTY THE KING TAKING THE SALUTE.

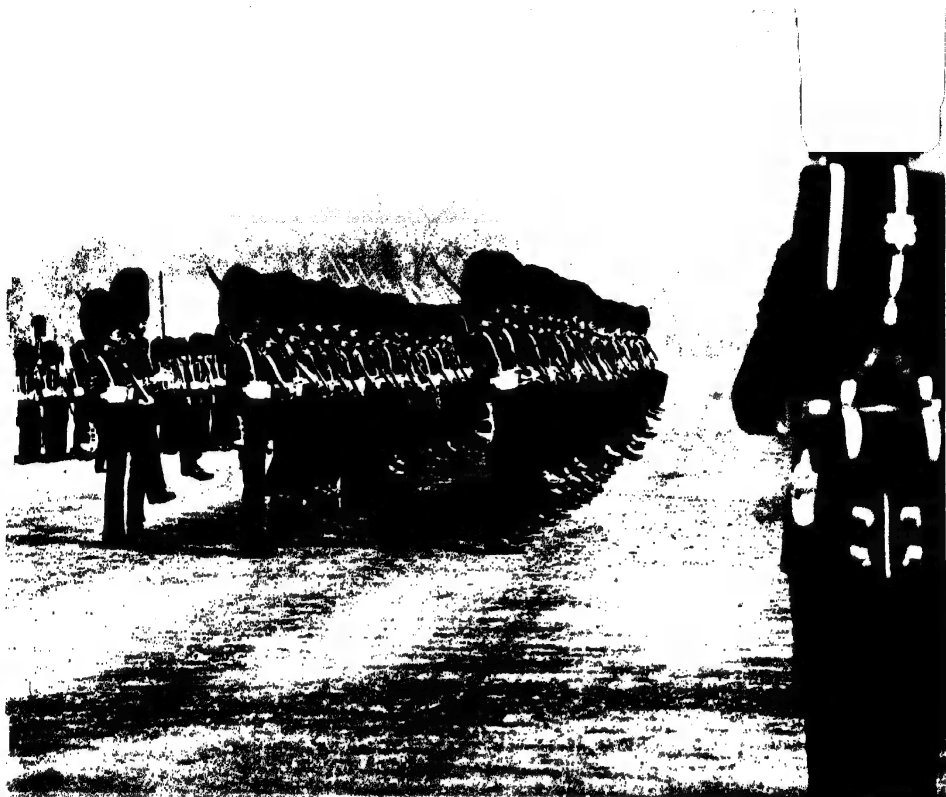
In the large parade ground, at the back of the Horse Guards, which covers an area of 300,000 square feet, the picturesque ceremony of Trooping the Colour takes place every year in honour of the King's birthday. The picture shows His Majesty, King George V, mounted on his charger, taking the salute. None but those on the Lord Chamberlain's list may use the roadway under the Horse Guards building.



(Photopress)

#### 51 TROOPING THE COLOUR

The King, the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York and Gloucester, and Lord Harewood riding down the Mall on their way to the ceremony of Trooping the Colour on the Horse Guards parade ground shown opposite.



(Photopress)

#### 52 THE GUARDS ON PARADE.

It has been said that only the Russian Ballet, in its great days, could equal the crack regiments of the British Army in precision of movement. This picture, taken at the ceremony of Trooping the Colour on the Horse Guards Parade, fully bears out the statement.



53 AFTER THE CEREMONY : TROOPS MOVING OFF.

(Photopress)

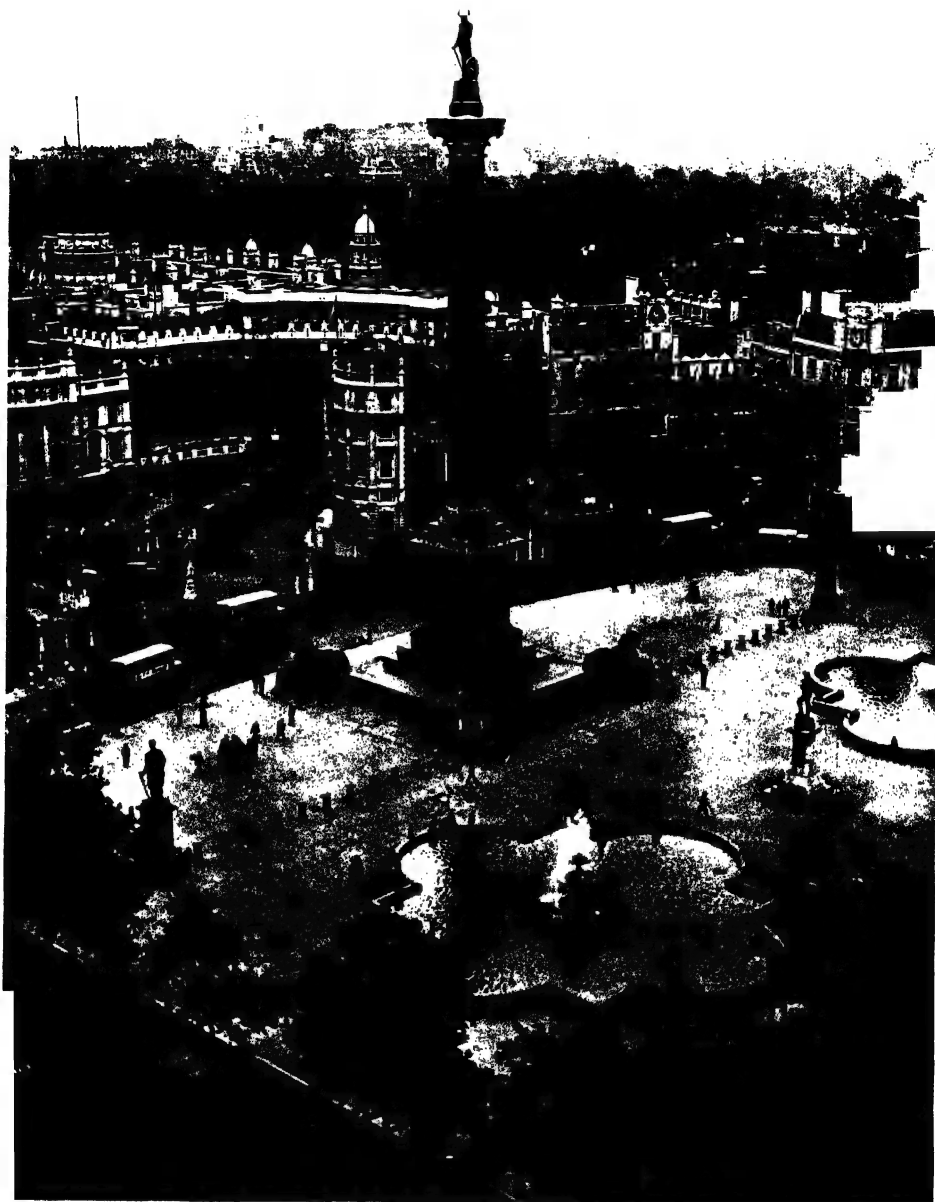
This picture of a column of troops leaving the Horse Guards Parade after Trooping the Colour was taken from the top of the Duke of York's Column. The soldiers who take part in this ceremony, as the photograph shows, are drilled to the highest point of perfection, and are renowned for their smartness and discipline.



(Keystone)

#### 54 TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LOOKING NORTH.

The National Gallery, which occupies the North side of Trafalgar Square, was completed in 1838 from the designs of W. Wilkins, R.A., and now houses one of the most important art collections in the world. Great improvements have been made in recent years in the hanging and arrangement of the pictures. The main columns shown came from Carlton House, once the residence of George IV when Prince of Wales.



55 NELSON'S COLUMN, TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

(Keystone)

Trafalgar Square has been described as 'the finest site in Europe.' On the left of Nelson's monument is the Admiralty Arch, and the residence of the First Sea Lord. Crouched on pedestals, at the foot of the column (over 184 feet high, including the immense figure of Nelson, 17 feet high), are the four famous bronze lions, modelled by Sir Edwin Landseer. Every year on the anniversary of Trafalgar (October 21st) the monument is festooned and decorated with wreaths in commemoration of Nelson's victory. The Square is frequently used for political demonstrations.

6793



(Fox Photos)

## 56 PICCADILLY CIRCUS, AND ENTRANCE TO REGENT STREET.

This view of Piccadilly Circus shows the new Regent Street building of ferro-concrete, which has replaced Nash's much-admired quadrant. On the right is the County Fire Office, and on the left Swan and Edgar's Store. Regent Street takes its name from the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV. It was designed by John Nash as part of a magnificent town-planning scheme and was completed about 1821. Christopher Morley's charming story "The Arrow" was written around "Eros" and the flower sellers, which also appear in many other books.



(Photochrom Co.)

# 57 "EROS," PICCADILLY CIRCUS,

the heart of the West End, is for many thousands of exiled Englishmen in all quarters of the earth the "hub of the universe." Gilbert's graceful statue of Eros, removed during the construction of the Tube railway station, has recently been restored to its original position. It is the most popular of all London's statues as well as being one of the best. On the left, may be seen the "London Pavilion," and immediately behind it is "Scott's" famous restaurant. The trees in the back of the picture are at the top of Leicester Square.

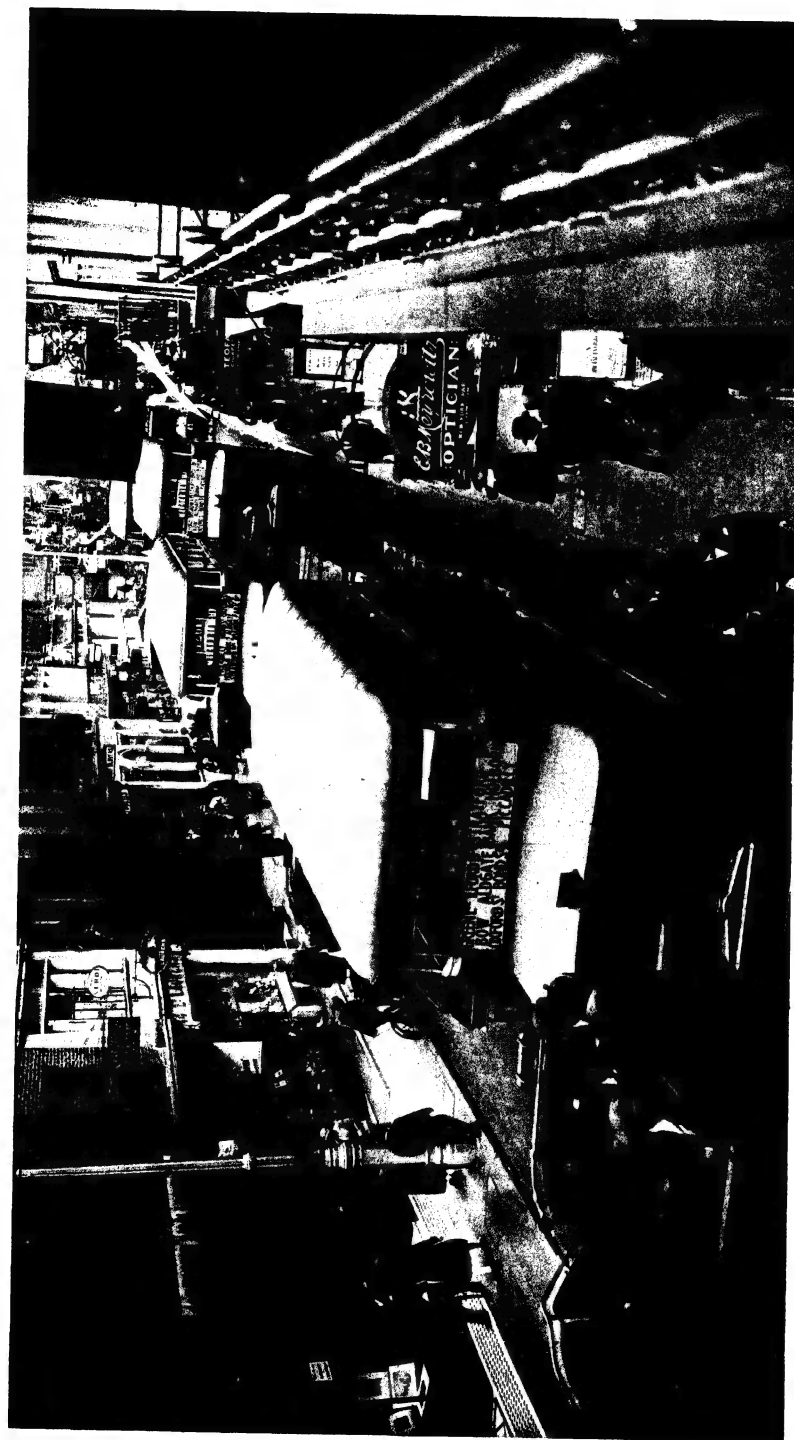




(*Topical Press*)

58 DEAN'S YARD, WESTMINSTER,

is a quiet square under the shadow of Westminster Abbey. On the East side of it are some of the buildings of Westminster School. This picture shows examples of the London 'carriage and pair', which were in general use up to the end of the reign of Edward VII. Contrast this picture with the traffic of Bond Street, opposite.



(Keystone)

### 59 BOND STREET,

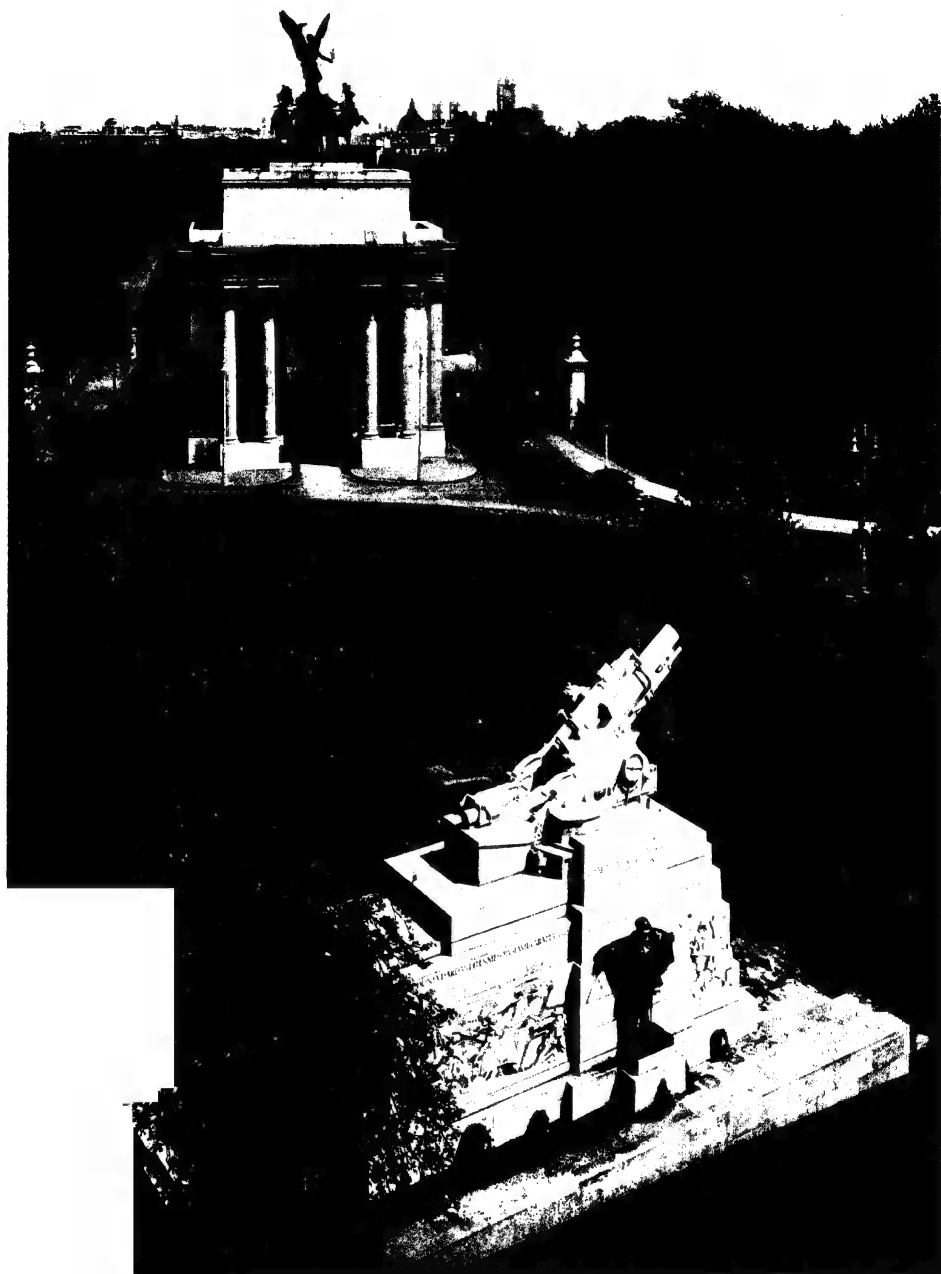
a narrow artery, connecting Piccadilly with Oxford Street, is famous all over the world as London's most fashionable shopping centre. It was built in 1686, for Sir Thomas Bond, an official of the Court of Charles II. The Piccadilly end of the street is called "Old Bond Street," and "New Bond Street" starts approximately from Burlington Gardens which cuts across it.



*(Photochrom Co.)*

#### 60 THE MARBLE ARCH,

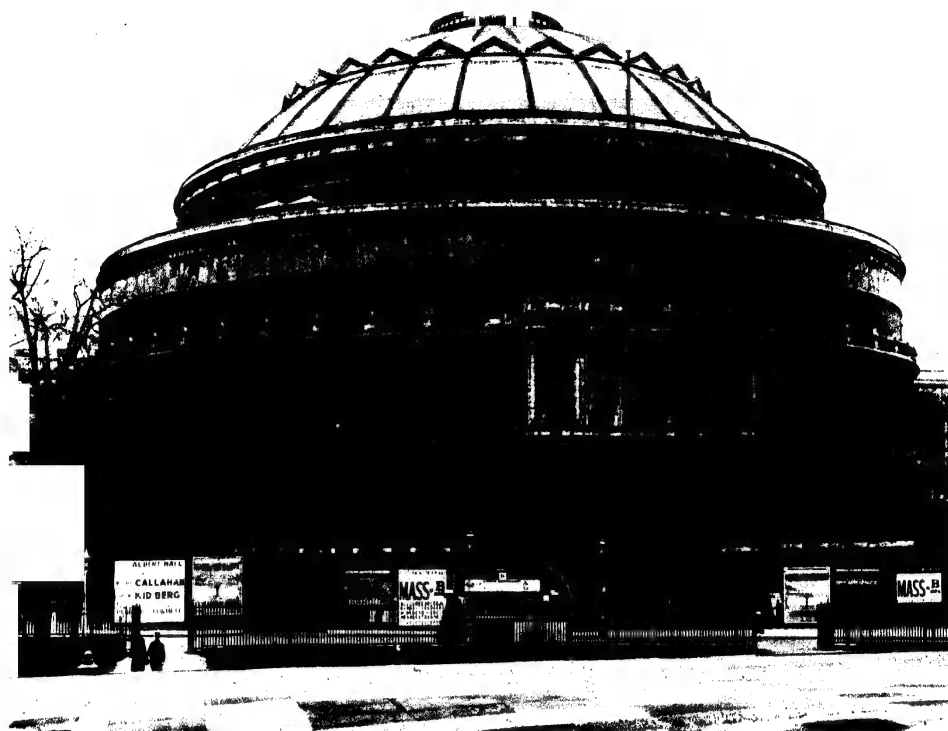
one of the best-known of London landmarks, was intended by George IV to form the entrance to Buckingham Palace, and was designed by Nash for this purpose. Unfortunately, owing to a miscalculation, it was made too narrow to admit the State Coach. It was removed to its present position at the North East entrance to Hyde Park in 1850-1.



(Photochrom Co.)

#### 61 THE WELLINGTON ARCH AND THE ARTILLERY MEMORIAL.

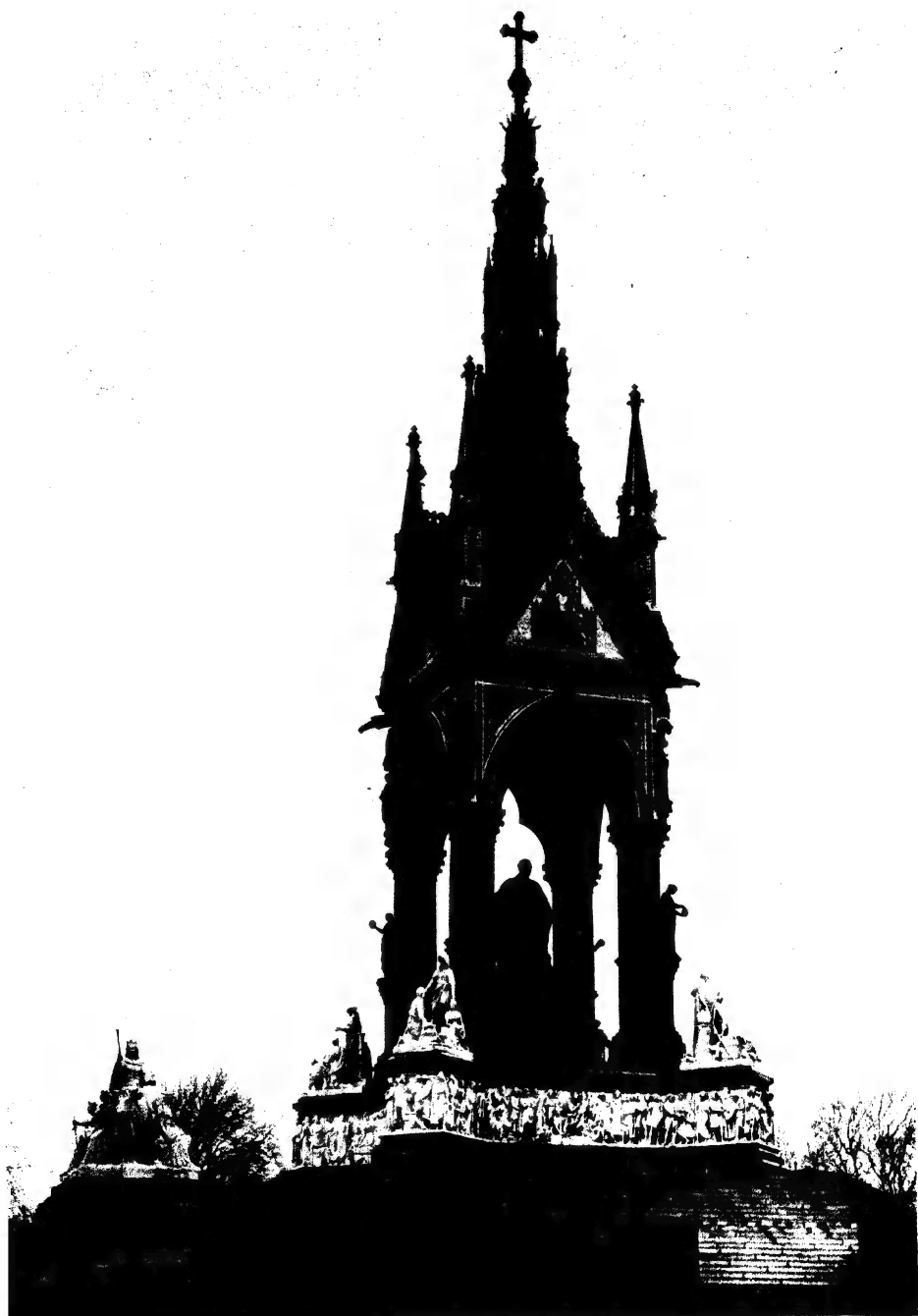
Hyde Park Corner, of which this is a portion, is one of the busiest traffic centres in London. The Wellington Arch, at the entrance to the Green Park, was designed by Decimus Burton, and the quadriga surmounting it is by the veteran sculptor, Adrian Jones. In the foreground is the war memorial of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, designed by Sargeant Jagger, A.R.A.



(Fox Photos)

## 62 THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL,

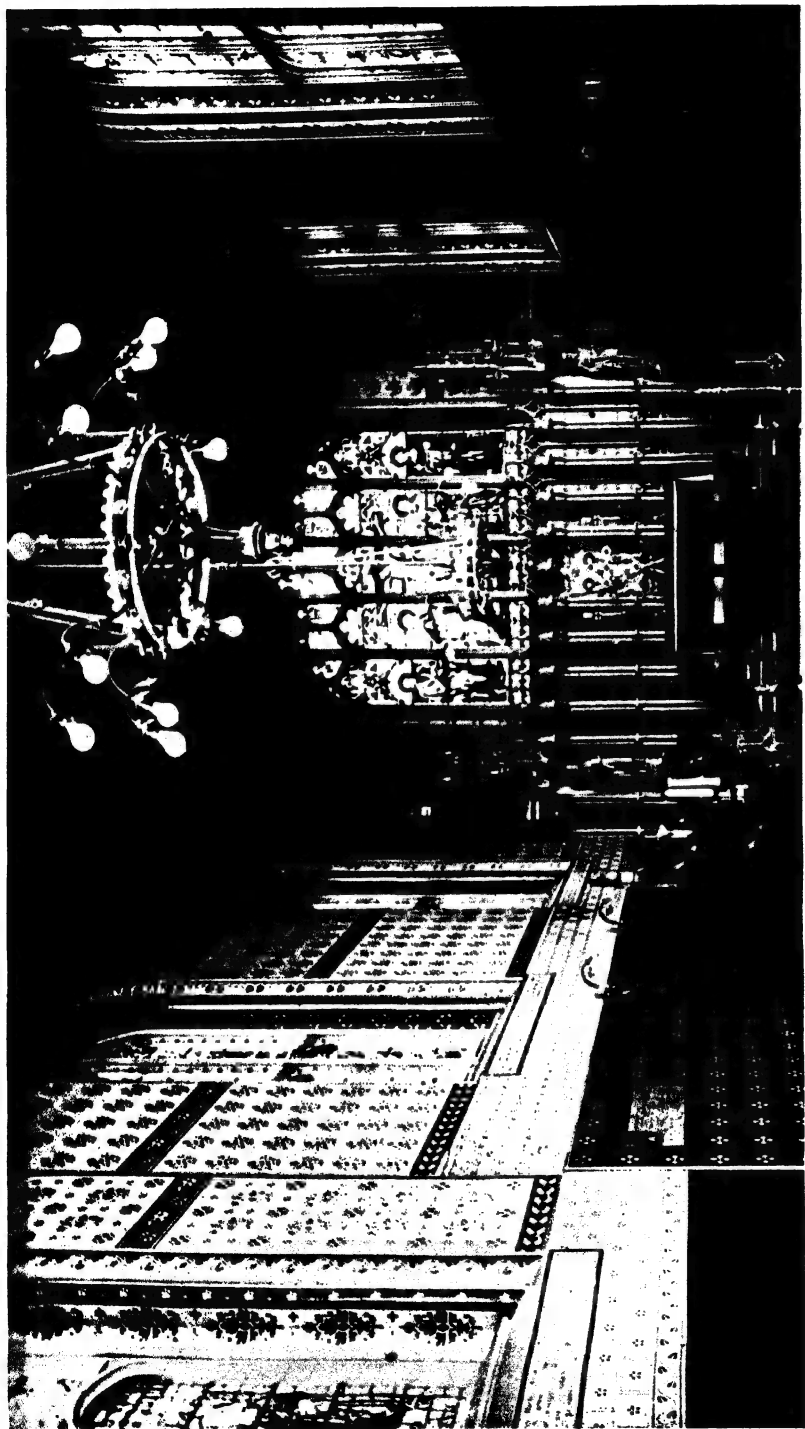
was begun in 1867 as a memorial to the Prince Consort. It is a vast elliptical building of red brick, with terra-cotta decorations, and seats over nine thousand people in comfort. In addition to the musical performances, for which it was originally designed, it is frequently used for political meetings, boxing contests, fancy-dress balls and other large gatherings.



63 THE ALBERT MEMORIAL.

*(Fox Photos)*

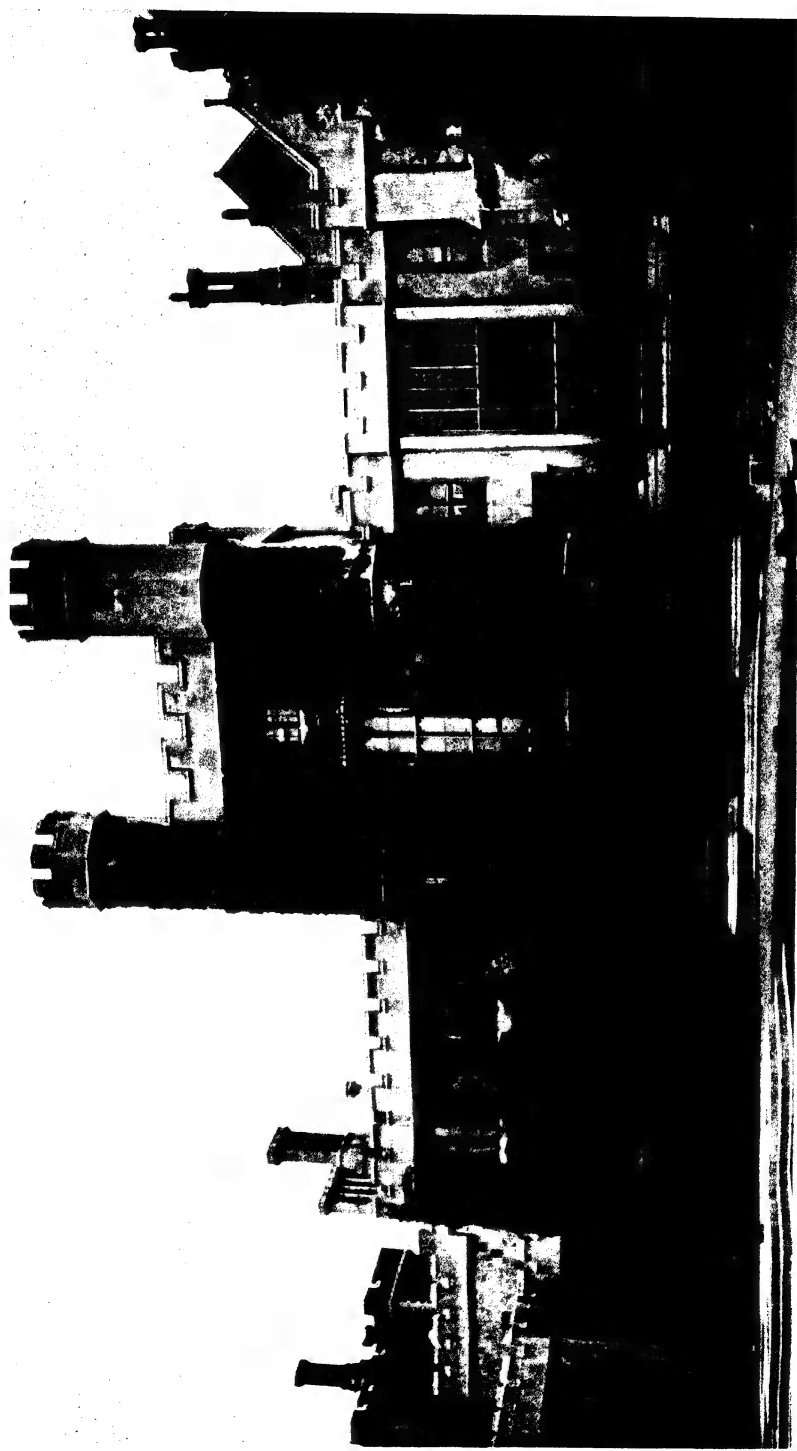
The Albert Memorial, erected to the memory of the Prince Consort, was designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, and stands in Kensington Gardens, facing the Royal Albert Hall. The seated figure of Prince Albert holds in one hand a copy of the catalogue of the Great Exhibition of 1851, an undertaking with which he was prominently associated.



(Topical Press)

#### 64 THE CHAPEL ROYAL, SAVOY

(St. Mary le Savoy), reached from the Strand by Savoy Hill, was originally the chapel of a hospital built on the site in 1505. It was made a Chapel Royal by George III and retained this title until 1925. The interior, twice destroyed by fire, was restored by Queen Victoria as Duchess of Lancaster in 1864. The roof has 138 panels filled with arms of the Dukes of Lancaster.

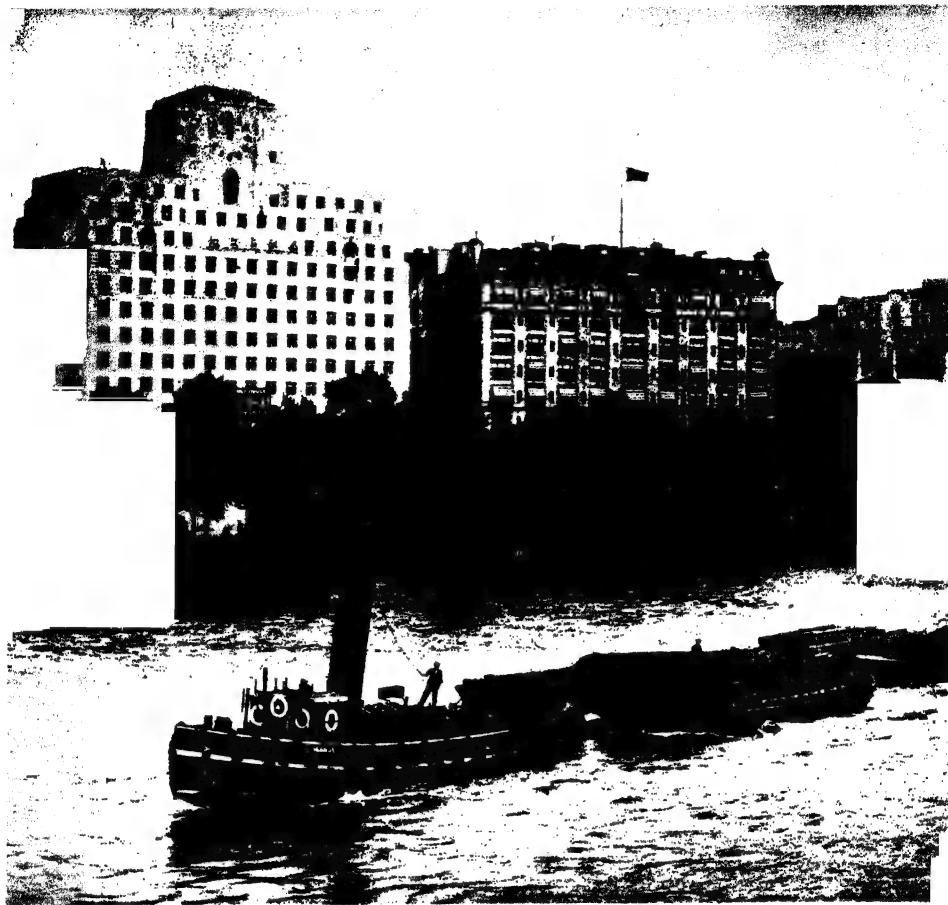


(Keystone)

65 LAMBETH PALACE,

which has been the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury for close on seven centuries, is the last of the old riverside palaces of London. The most interesting features of the existing building are the Lollards' Tower, which dates from 1435; the noble gatehouse, erected by Cardinal Archbishop Morton in 1490; the Great Hall, built by Archbishop Juxon in 1663 and the early English chapel and crypt. The residential quarters were rebuilt in 1829-30, in the Gothic style.





*(Photochrom Co.)*

66 THAMES EMBANKMENT, CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE,  
AND SHELL-MEX BUILDING.

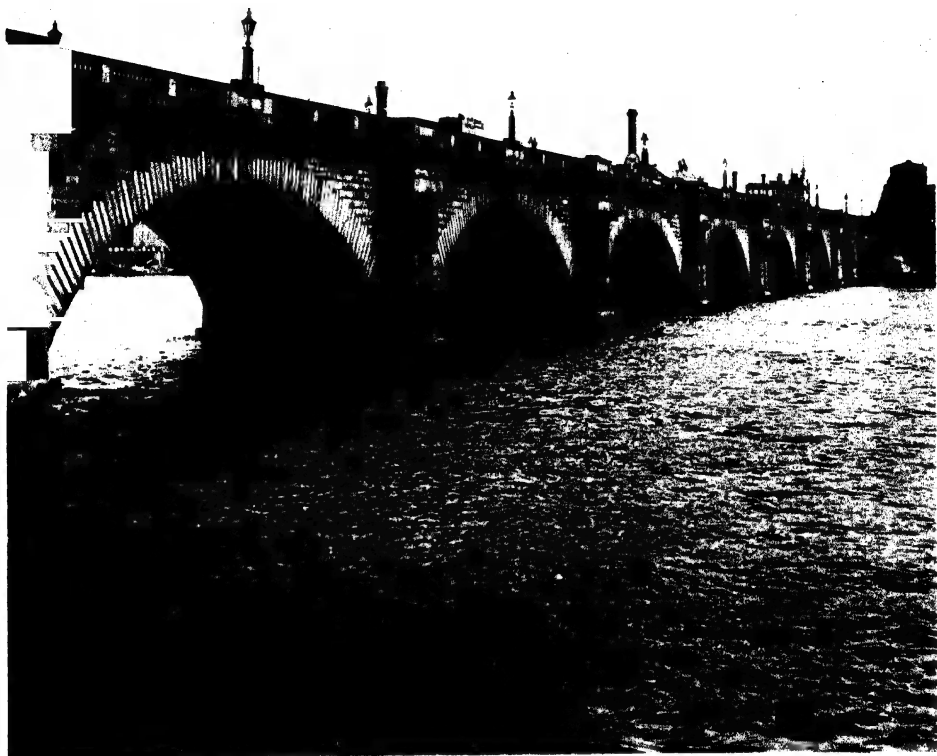
The appearance of London's "river front" has altered greatly during the past decade. The huge structure on the left is the new building of the Shell-Mex Company, which replaces the Hotel Cecil. Next to it is the Savoy Hotel. On the Embankment, between the two, is the famous Egyptian obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle, which was brought to London after an adventurous voyage in 1878. It was damaged in an air raid during the Great War.



67 LONDON RIVER—THE THAMES.

(Aerofilms)

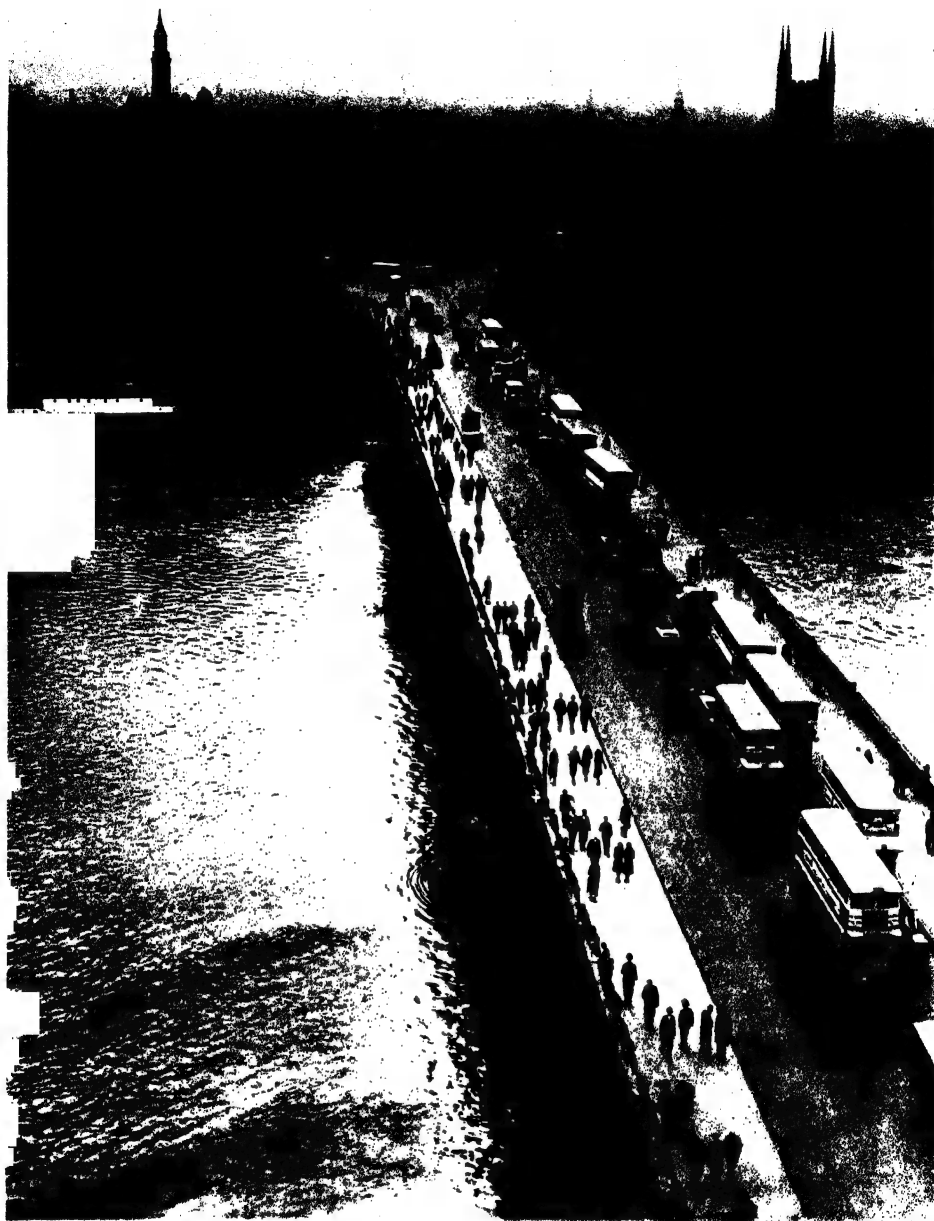
This aerial view of London's mighty river shows Southwark Bridge in the foreground, the railway bridge leading to Cannon Street station, London Bridge and the Tower Bridge, with a vista of the Docks in the distance. The square-towered church on the south side of London Bridge is Southwark Cathedral, part of which dates back to the 13th century. The winding course of the river, particularly below Tower Bridge, is clearly seen in the picture.



*(Topical Press)*

#### 68 WATERLOO BRIDGE.

This is Rennie's famous bridge built in 1817, about the demolition of which controversy has been raging for several years. The work of removal is now being carried out, and although it was commenced in the summer of 1934 it is expected that 1937 will be well advanced before the work is completed.



(Keystone)

#### 69 LONDON BRIDGE.

The present London Bridge was designed by John Rennie, the builder of Waterloo Bridge, and constructed by his son. The first stone bridge was erected in 1176, and existed for 650 years, to be replaced by the present bridge which was officially opened by William IV in 1831. A bridge across the Thames near this point is known to have existed before the Norman conquest (1066) and probably went back to Roman times. The tower on the right is that of Southwark Cathedral. This picture was taken from the top of the Monument, see Plate 71.



70 THE BANK OF ENGLAND,

(Fox Photos)

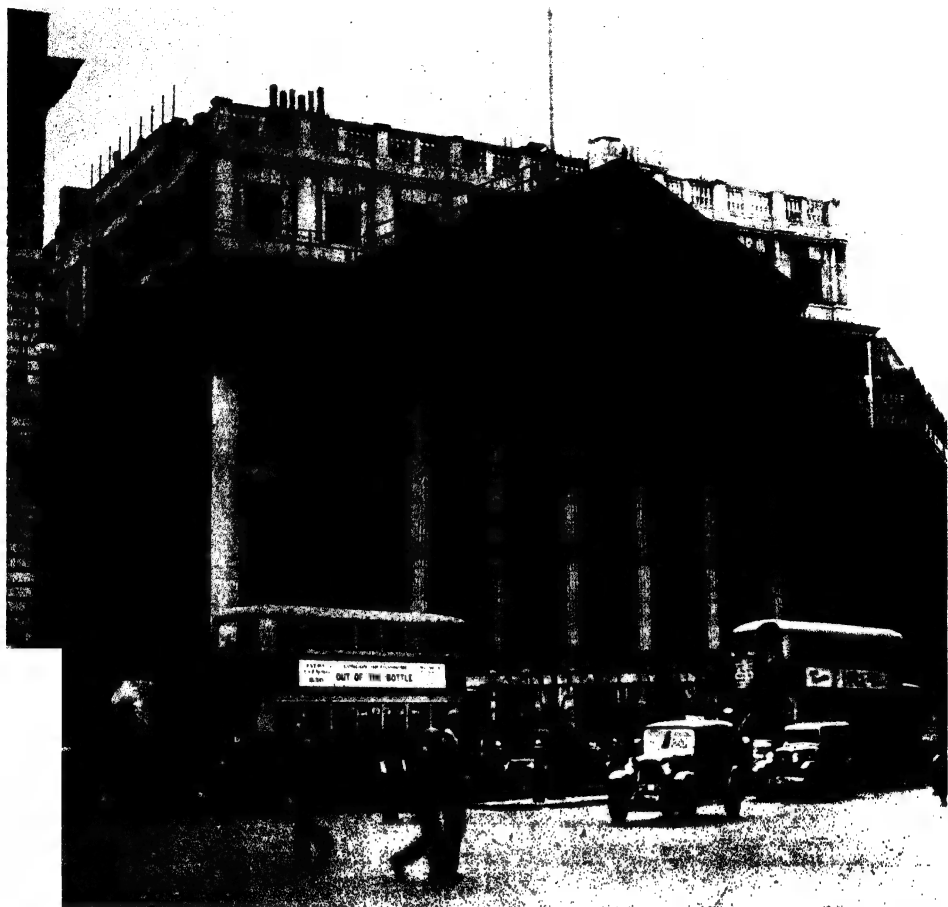
founded by a Scotsman in 1694, is a private banking corporation although closely associated with the Treasury. The new buildings which are being erected inside the dignified windowless walls of Sir John Soane's famous structure, are not yet quite complete. A battalion of Foot Guards furnishes a guard for the Bank every night.



#### 71 THE MONUMENT,

(Fox Photos)

which commemorates the outbreak of the Great Fire in Pudding Lane, Eastcheap, in 1666, is a fluted Doric column 202 feet high, surmounted by a gilded vase of flames. It was designed by Wren at the special request of Charles II. On a clear day the view from the summit is magnificent. Charles II is alleged to have refused to allow a statue of himself to be put on the top, arguing that he did not cause the fire.



(Fox Photos)

## 72 THE MANSION HOUSE,

the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London during his year of office, was completed in 1753 from the designs of George Dance, the elder. It contains a series of splendid reception rooms, the largest of which is called the Egyptian Hall. The flag of London, which is flown above the building, shows St. Paul's sword and the cross of St. George.



(Fox Photos)

### 73 THE ROYAL EXCHANGE,

opened by Queen Elizabeth in 1571, was founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, a wealthy member of the Mercer's Company, who built the original structure in 1566-68, which was destroyed in the Great Fire of London. Its successor was also destroyed by fire in 1834. The present Exchange, with its handsome Corinthian portico, was designed by Sir William Tite, and completed in 1844. The street on the right is Cornhill, and on the left Threadneedle Street. The memorial in the centre forecourt is dedicated to the officers and men of the City and County of London Regiments who fell in the Great War (1914-1918).

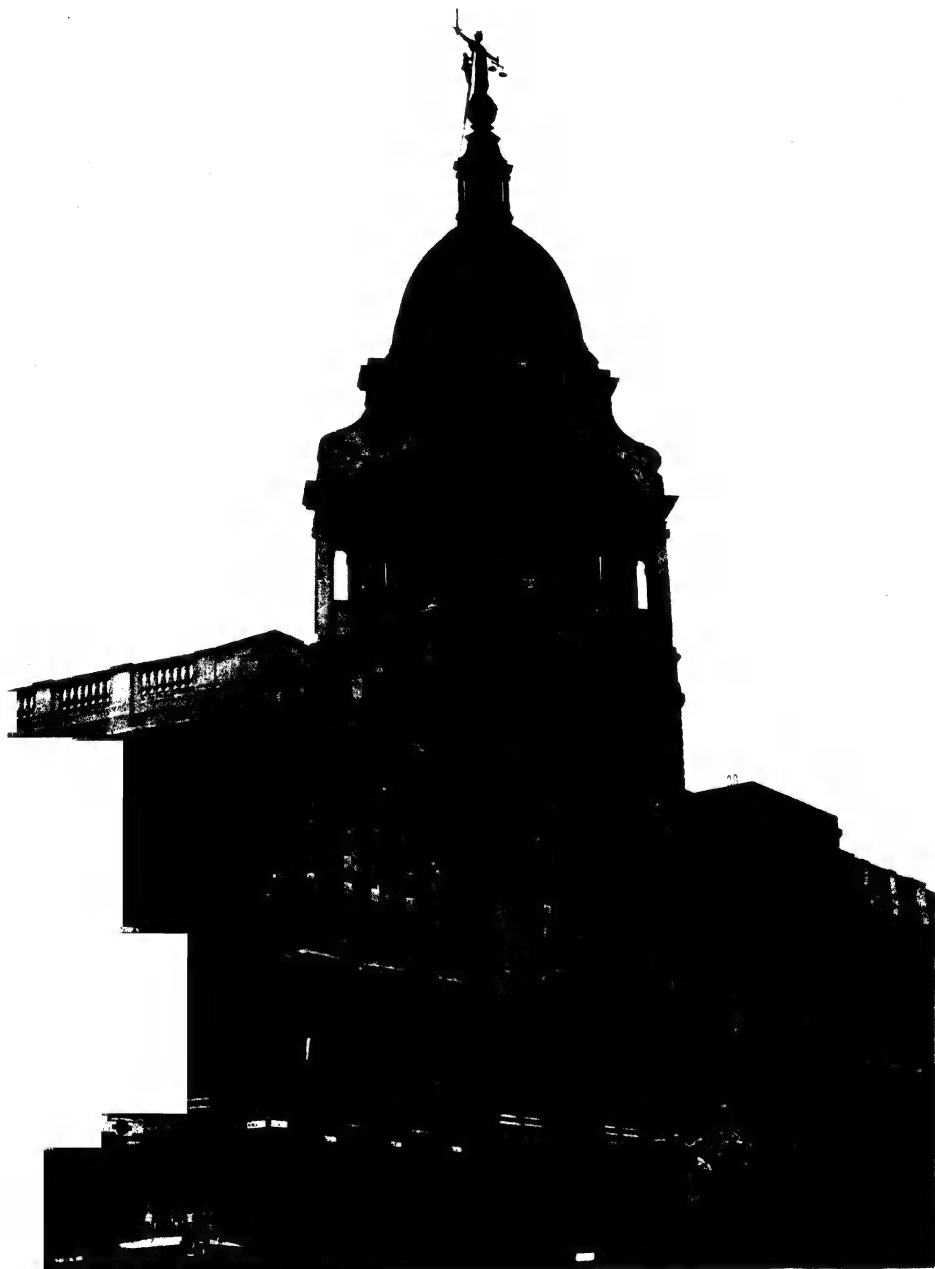




74 THE GUILDHALL.

(Fox Photos)

London's famous civic palace, the Guildhall, has been the scene of many important events in English history. It was begun in 1411, and after being partially destroyed in the Great Fire, has since been much altered and enlarged. Of the original Gothic structure only the porch, the walls of the Great Hall and the Crypt now remain. The library contains many historic items, including a plan of London before the Great Fire and a Deed of Sale with Shakespeare's signature. The church, on the left of the picture, is that of St Lawrence Jewry, designed by Wren.



### 75 THE OLD BAILEY.

*(Central Press)*

The Central Criminal Court, commonly called the Old Bailey, occupies the site of Newgate Prison, demolished in 1903, and is the work of E. W. Mountford. Up till 1868 executions were held publicly in the roadway of Old Bailey, opposite where the Court now stands. Newgate Prison, although grim and forbidding, was considered one of the best public buildings in the metropolis, and its removal was much regretted by lovers of architecture. It was designed by George Dance, the younger, and erected in 1770-82.



76 THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

(Photopress)

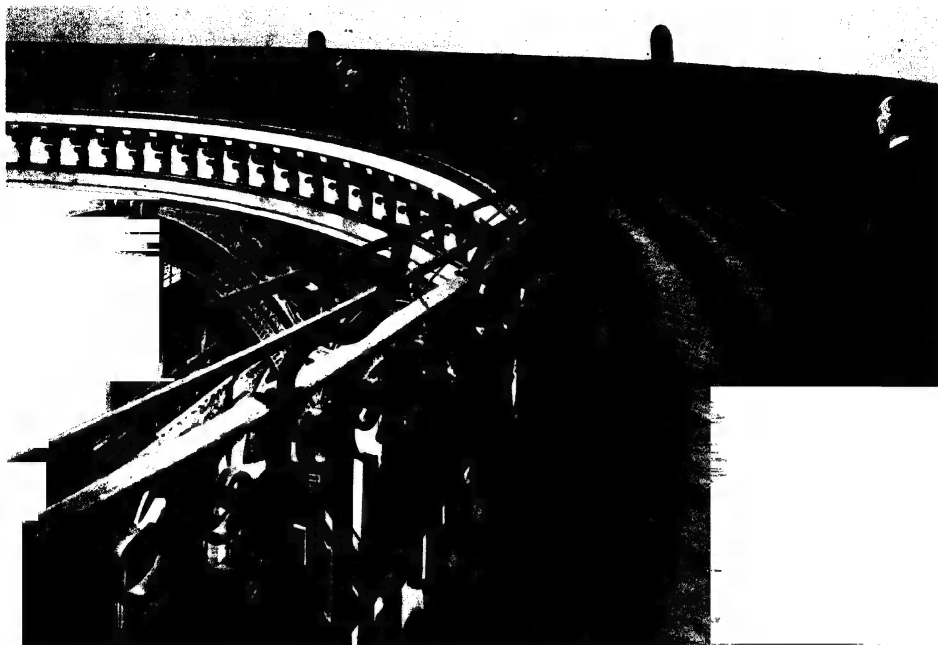
As the picture proves "The Lord Mayor's Show" is still popular and continues to draw crowds, though it sadly interferes with the free flow of traffic east and west, and is a source of much inconvenience. The charter granting London the right to elect a Mayor annually was granted by King John in 1215. The title Lord Mayor was first used about 1545. The procession is one of London's annual pageants, and endeavours in recent times to show progress during the year. The City Livery Companies play an important part in the show.



(Photopress)

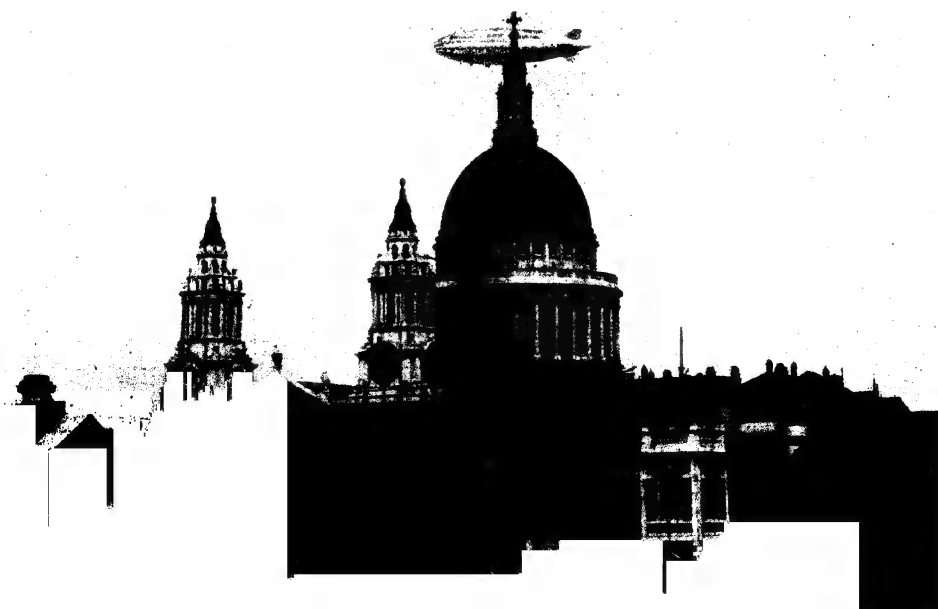
#### 77 THE LORD MAYOR'S COACH.

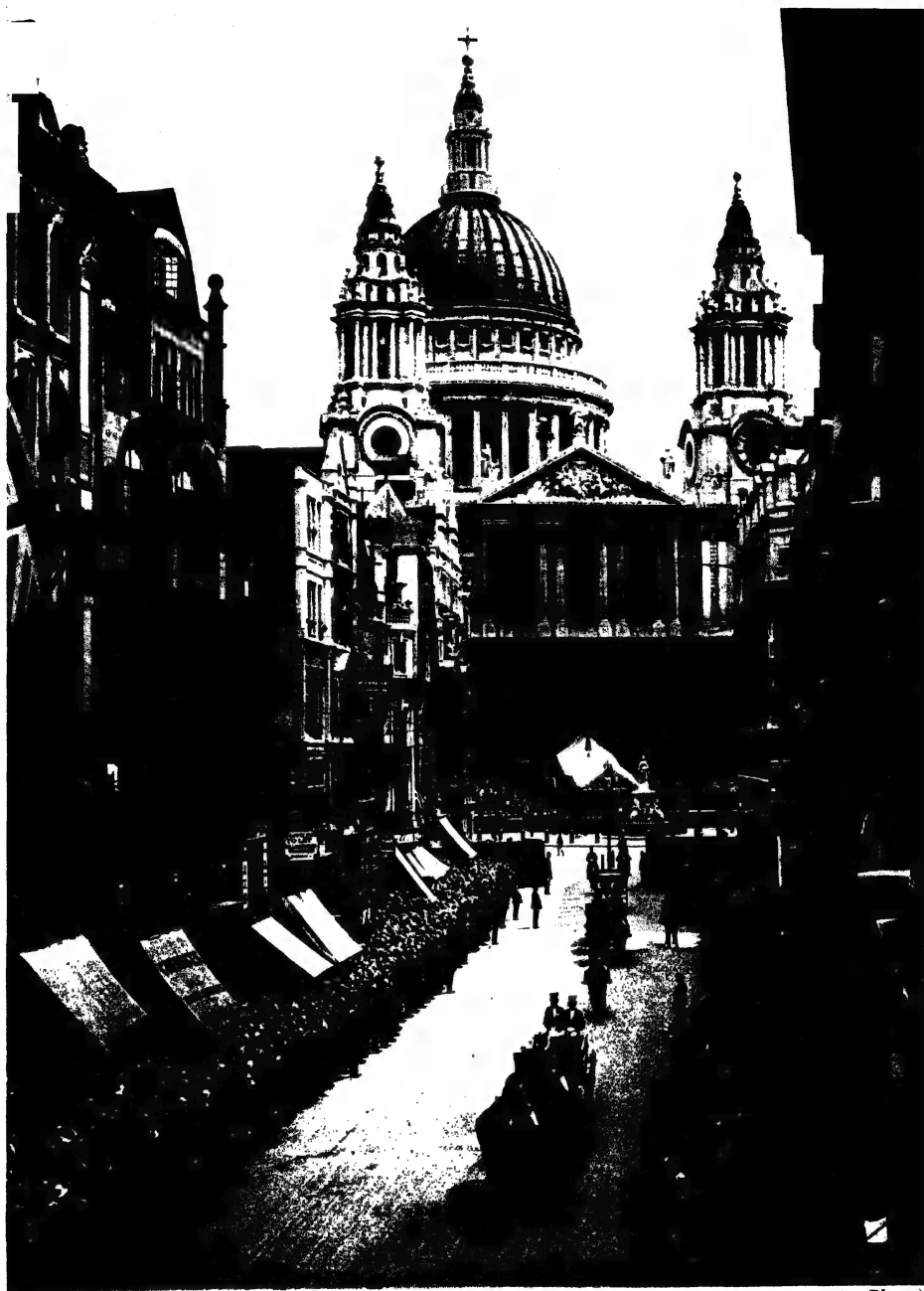
Every year, on the 9th November, the newly-elected Lord Mayor of London proceeds in state to the Royal Courts of Justice to invite the Lord Chief Justice and other judges to the Guildhall banquet held the same evening. His magnificent coach and scarcely less magnificent coachman are the most popular features of the show.



78 THE WHISPERING GALLERY, in the interior of the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, is so called on account of its remarkable acoustic properties. A whisper uttered close to the wall on one side of the gallery, is clearly audible near the wall on the other side, a distance in a direct line of 108 feet. Note the beautifully designed wrought-iron railings by Jean Tijou. 79 St. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, although it stands on the top of Ludgate Hill, is so closely hemmed in on all sides by commercial buildings, that it is almost impossible to obtain a comprehensive view of it.

*(Fox Photos)*





(Fox Photos)

### 86 ST. PAUL'S AND LUDGATE HILL.

Sir Christopher Wren planned a direct approach to St. Paul's which would enable its beauties to be seen from a distance. For better or worse, the Londoners of the period preferred to rebuild Ludgate Hill on its original lines and to keep the ancient curve. The foundation stone of Wren's masterpiece was laid on June 21st, 1675, and the last stone put into position in 1710. The picture shows a royal procession leaving the Cathedral.



81 TEMPLE CHURCH.

(Keystone)

The Temple Church which preserves the outward appearance of the ancient "Round Church" of the Knights Templar, was consecrated in 1185 by Heraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem. It fortunately just escaped the Great Fire, in which most of the Inner Temple perished, but suffered severely at the hands of the "restorers" in the nineteenth century. It is one of the few remaining round churches still existing in England.



82 BOW CHURCH (ST. MARY-LE-BOW, CHEAPSIDE).

(Fox Photos)

The church of St. Mary-le-Bow, in Cheapside—commonly called Bow Church—is one of the most famous of the City Churches and was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren after the Great Fire. It replaced an eleventh century church built on "bows" or arches, the crypt of which can still be seen. Only persons born within the sound of its bells can claim to be "cockneys." The Renaissance Steeple of Bow Church is one of Wren's finest achievements.

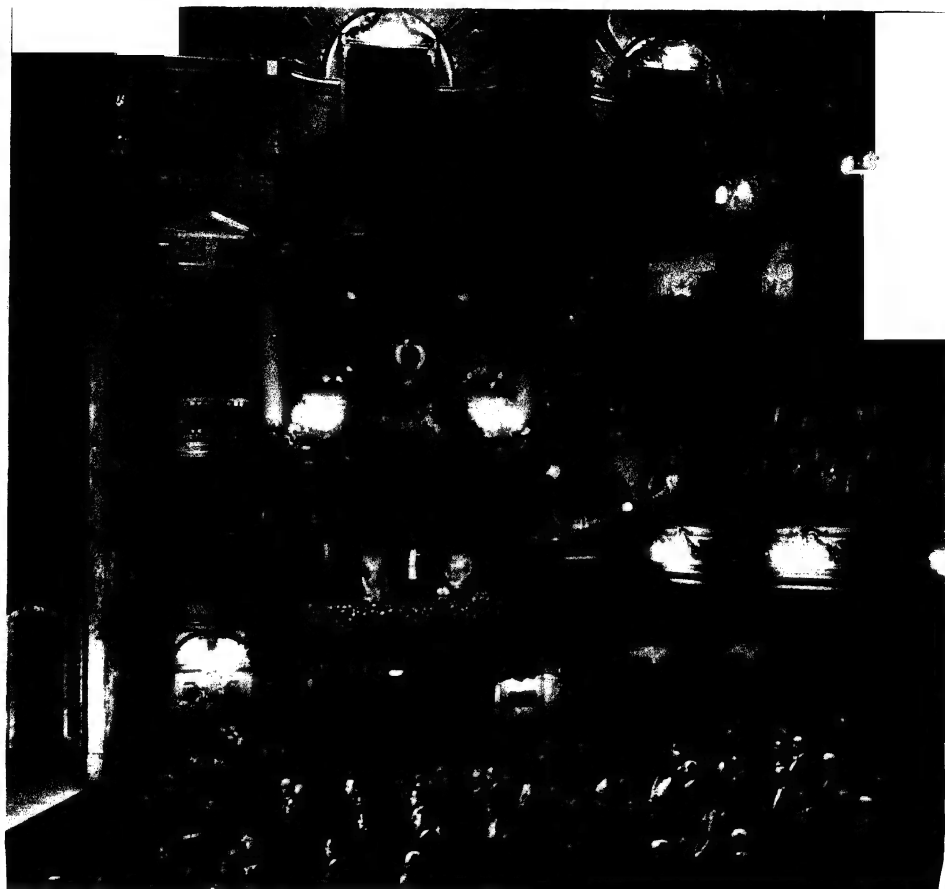


### 83 THE STRAND FROM AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

This view of the Strand was taken from just opposite Australia House, at the bottom of Aldwych. The beautiful church occupying an island site is St. Mary-le-Strand, built by Gibbs, early in the eighteenth century. Beyond it, on the right, is the Gaiety Theatre, and on the left, Somerset House. A church on this site and also on the site of St. Clement Danes are shown as standing in the middle of the road as now, in plans of the Strand in the reign of Henry VIII.

*(Fox Photos)*





*(Central Press)*

#### 84 ROYALTY AT THE THEATRE.

The King and Queen have always shown much interest in the theatre, and frequently attend Command performances. To appear at one of these performances is considered a great honour for which there is keen competition and rivalry. Here is a Command performance at the Palladium, showing the King and Queen in the Royal Box. The Palladium is a popular music-hall in Argyle Street, close to Oxford Circus.



*(Central Press)*

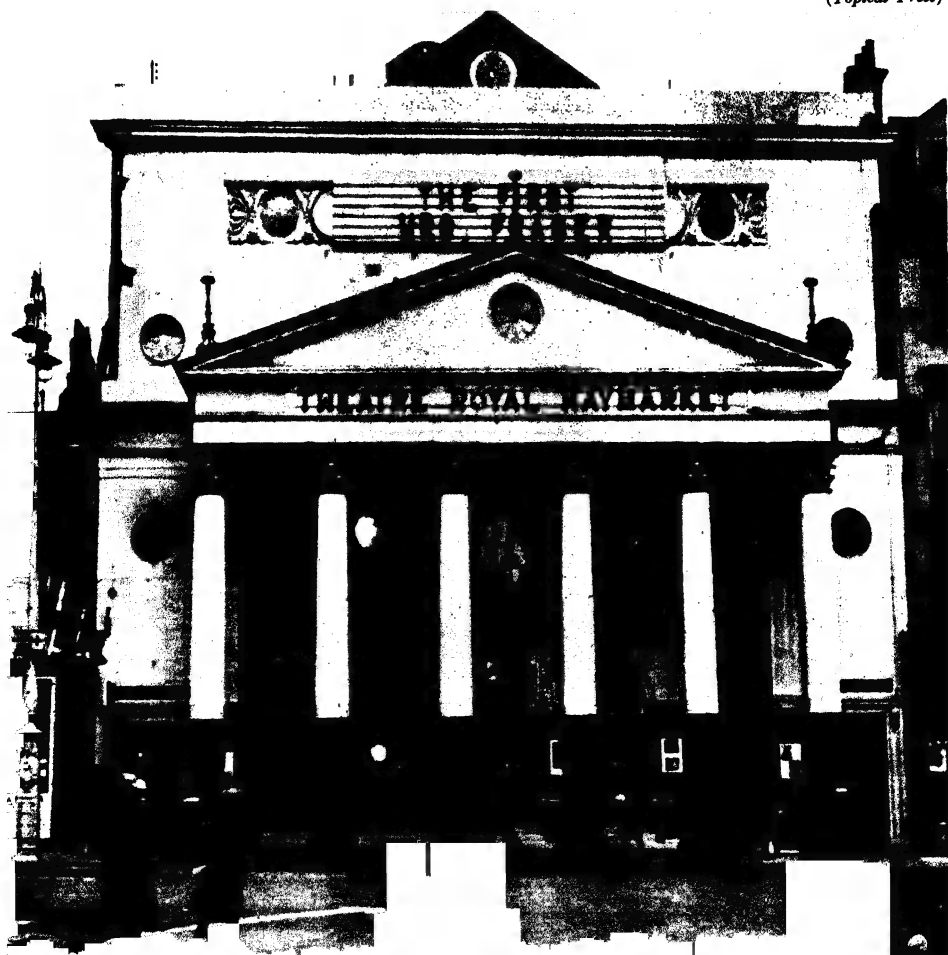
## 85 COVENT GARDEN.

The Covent Garden Opera House has been the scene of many brilliant "gala performances," held in honour of Royal visitors to London. The present building dates from the middle of the nineteenth century, but there has been an opera house on this site since 1732. Adjoining it is part of Covent Garden Market, famous throughout the world, where flowers, fruit and vegetables are sold in the early hours of the morning. The market was established under a charter of Charles II in the seventeenth century.

## 86 THE THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET,

commonly known as the "Haymarket Theatre," one of the oldest in London, was designed by John Nash, the creator of Regent Street, in the reign of George IV. It replaced an earlier theatre erected in 1720, and pulled down a hundred years later. The "Haymarket," throughout its long history, has been a famous home of light comedy.

*(Topical Press)*

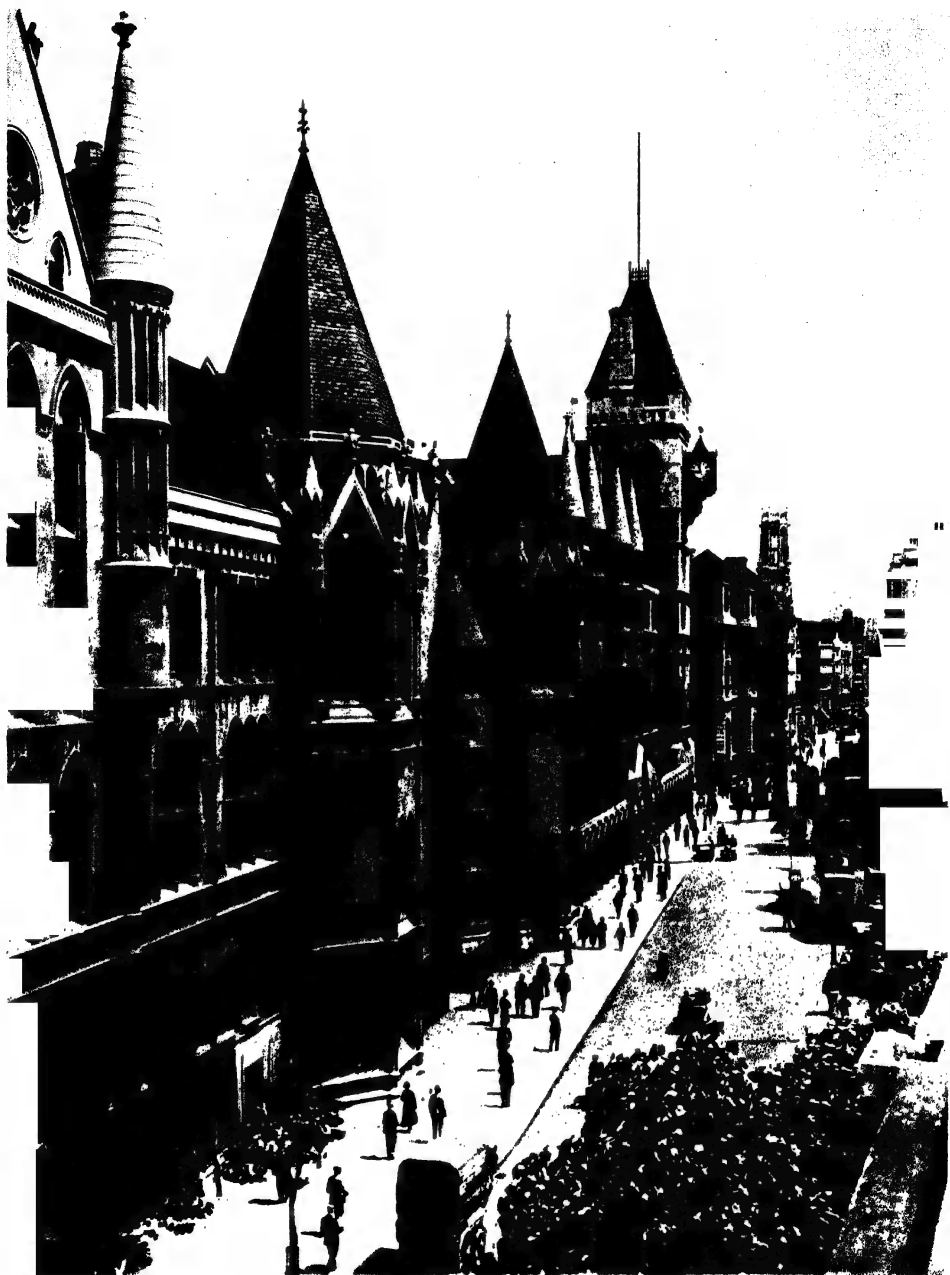




(Photopress)

# 87 JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT.

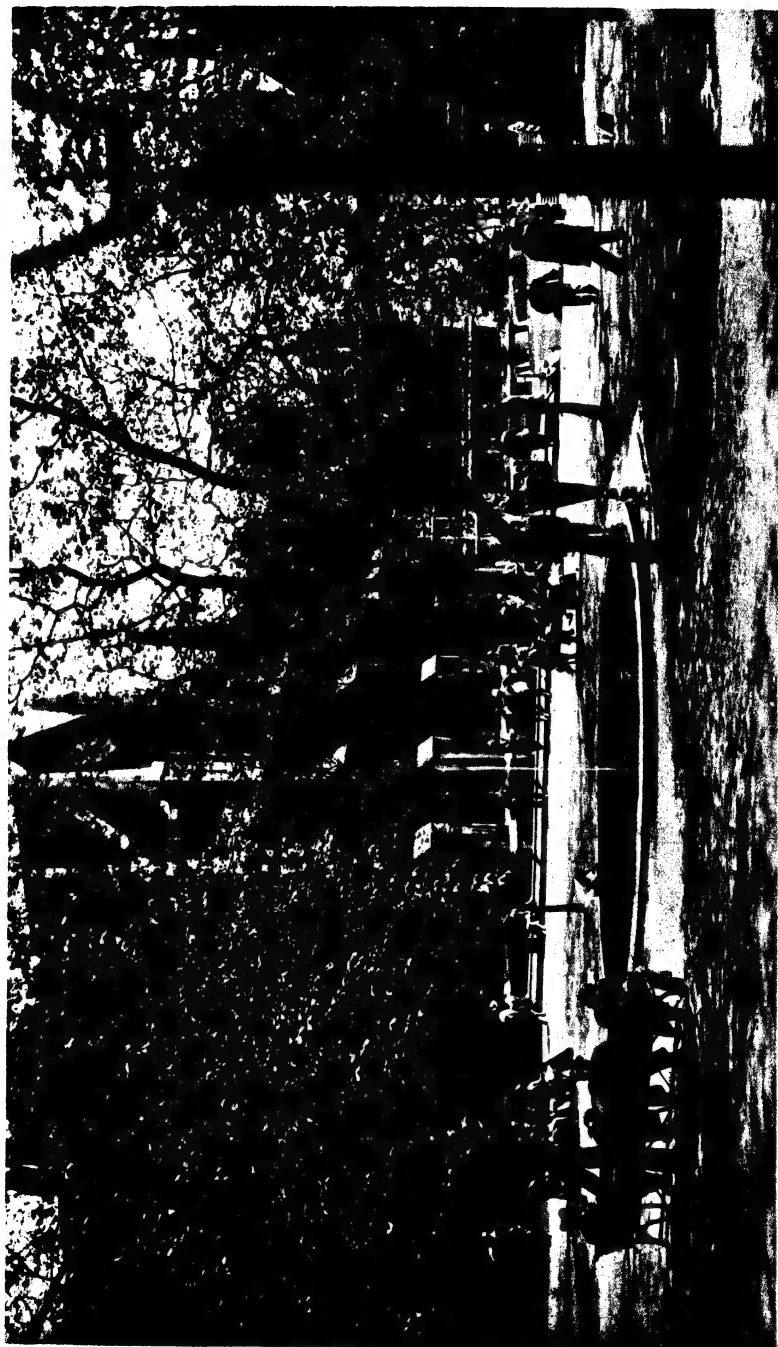
On October 12th, when the Law Courts open for the Michaelmas session, a special service is held in Westminster Abbey, followed by a procession in order of precedence of Judges in their wigs and robes of office. In this picture they are seen leaving the Abbey.



88 THE LAW COURTS.

(Keystone)

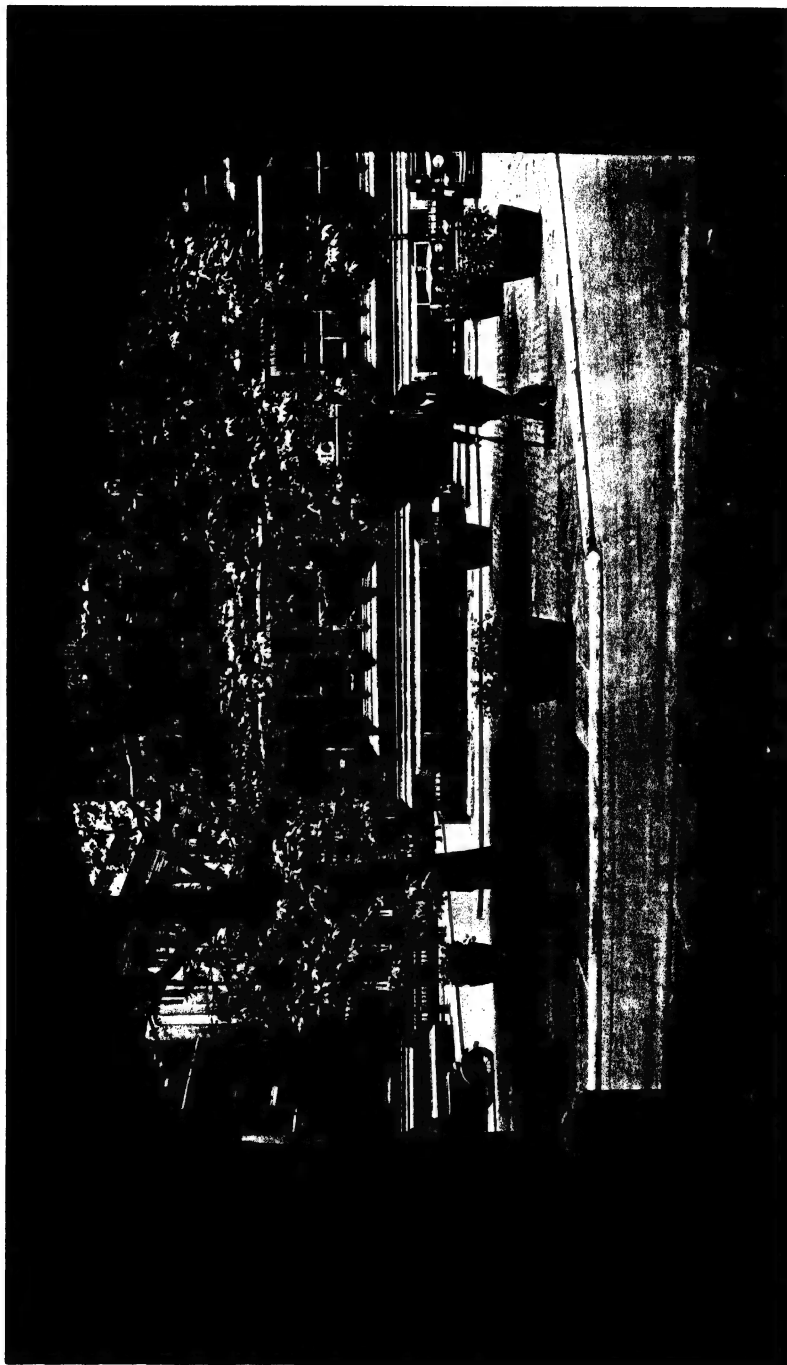
The New Law Courts, or Royal Courts of Justice, were designed by G. E. Street, R.A., and opened in 1882. The Memorial seen in the centre of the street occupies the site of Wren's Temple Bar, built in 1672 and removed in 1878. Temple Bar marked the limits of the City of London and the City of Westminster, and before it was taken down was the scene of a picturesque ceremony when the King entered the City. Beyond, on the left, is the tower of St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street, and in the far distance the dome of St. Paul's.



(Keystone)

### 89 TEMPLE GARDENS.

A stone's throw from the turmoil of Fleet Street, are the quiet tree-shaded gardens of the Inner and Middle Temple, which slope downwards towards the Embankment. This picture shows Fountain Court, which overlooks the Middle Temple Gardens. Dickens refers to Fountain Court in "Martin Chuzzlewit." It was here that Ruth Pinch used to meet her brother Tom.

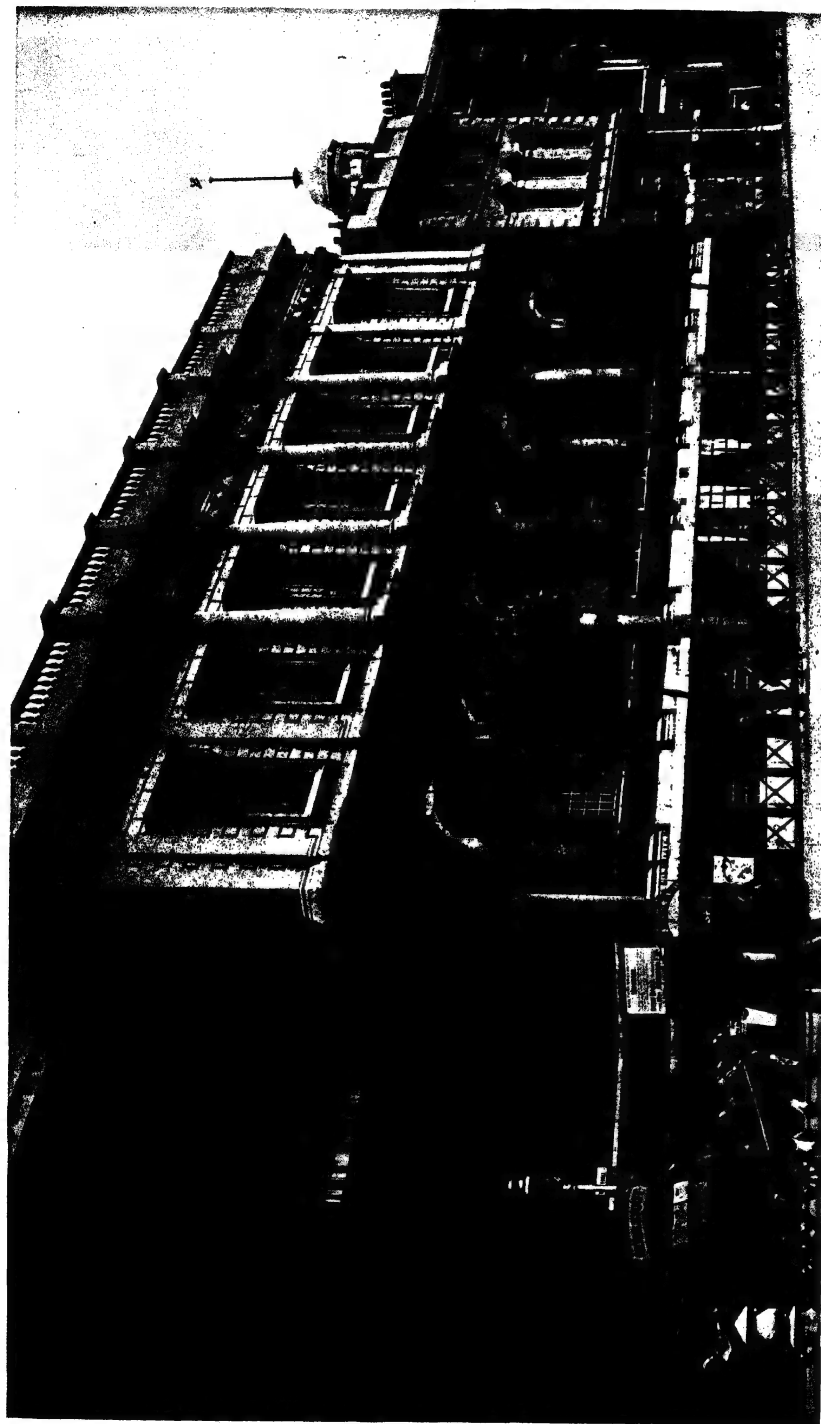


(Keystone)

90 LINCOLN'S INN.

The records of Lincoln's Inn, the third of the Inns of Court, begin in 1422. The other three Inns of Court are the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple and Grays Inn. Collectively the four Inns are responsible for the examination and education of Students for the English Bar. The red-brick Gatehouse in Chancery Lane was erected in 1517-18. The old Hall dates from 1489-92. The Chapel, designed by Inigo Jones, was completed in 1623.

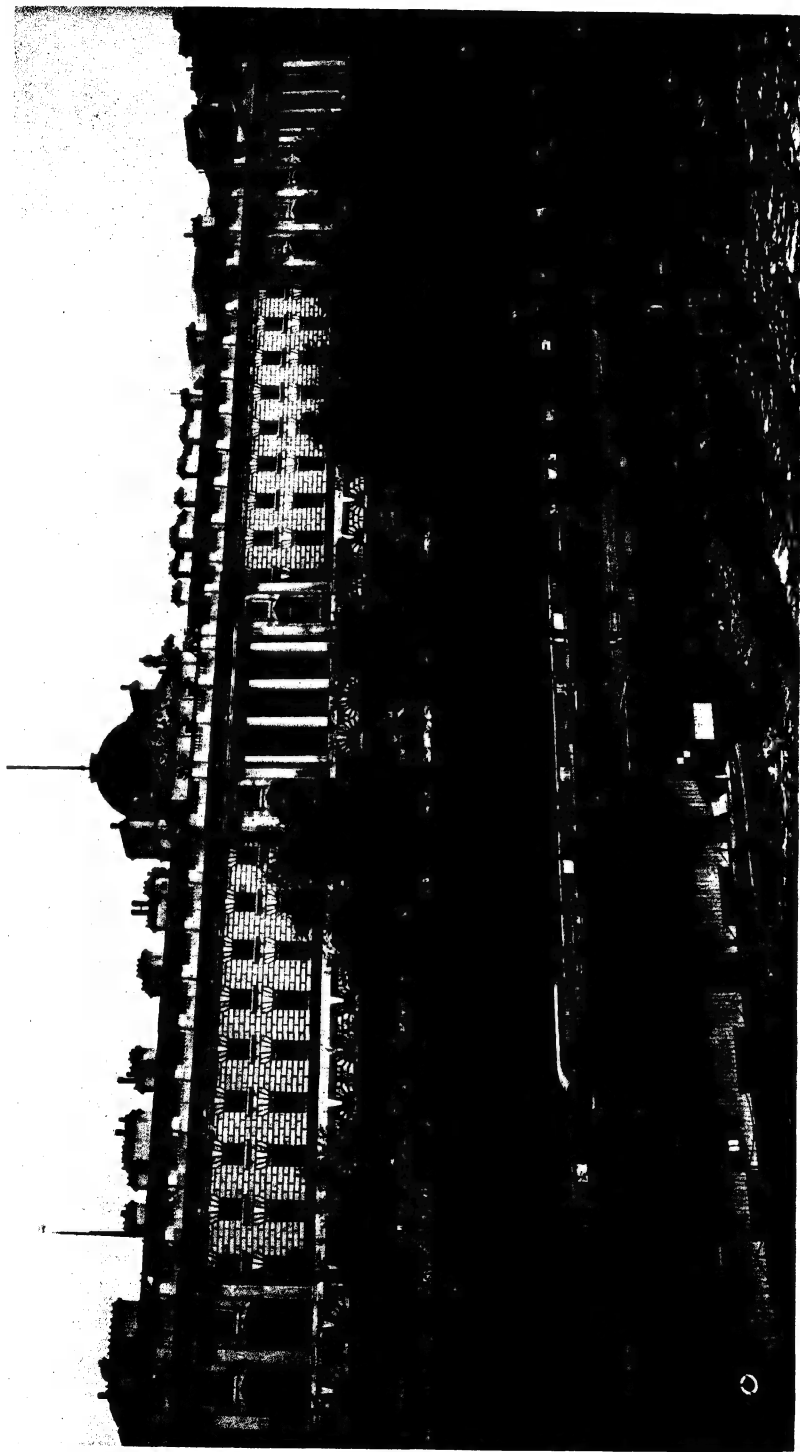




(Keystone)

#### 91 THE WHITEHALL BANQUETING HALL

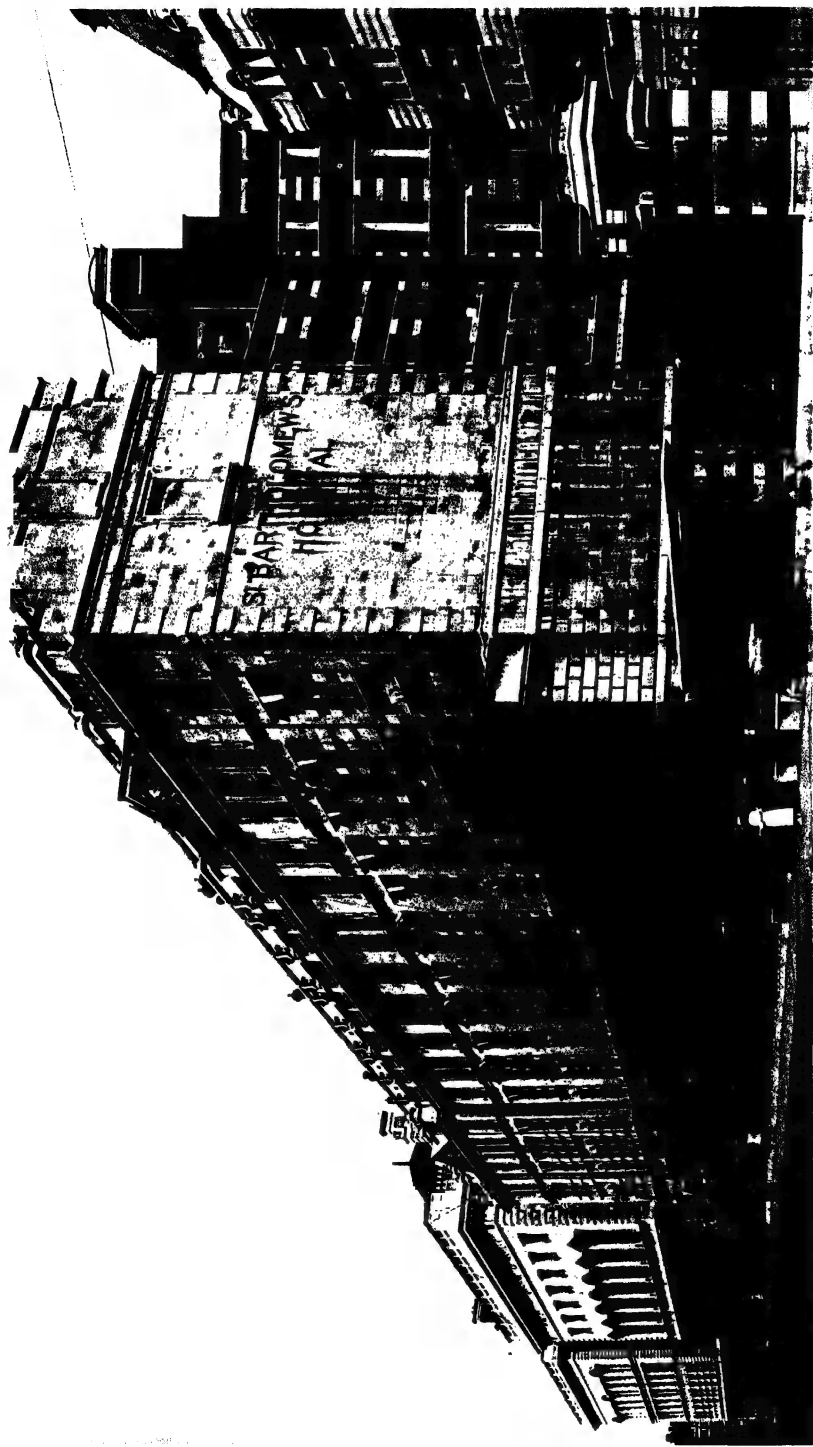
now houses the Royal United Service Museum, and is the only completed portion of an immense new palace, designed by Inigo Jones for James I. From an opening in the wall, Charles I stepped on to the scaffold for his execution on January 30th, 1649. Many historic relics of the British Army and Navy and of famous commanders are housed in this Museum.



92 SOMERSET HOUSE,

(Fox Photos)

the last of the stately palaces which formerly lined the Strand, was re-built by Sir William Chambers in 1776-86, and is usually considered to be the finest of London's public buildings. It now houses the Audit Office, the Inland Revenue Office, the Probate Registry (where wills may be examined), and the Office of the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages and Deaths. The south, or river front, shown in this picture, is a noble Palladian facade, of great length. Somerset House passed to the Crown on the attainder of The Lord Protector Somerset in 1552. The Queens of James I, Charles I and Charles II afterwards resided here.



(Topical Press)

### 93 ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL,

generally known as "Bart's," is the oldest hospital in England. It was founded in 1123, together with the adjoining Priory, by Rahere, the minstrel and favourite of King Henry I. Rahere, who was described by a chronicler as "a pleasant-witted gentleman," became the first prior, and died in 1144. His tomb is in the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, which is near the famous Smithfield Market.



(Keystone)

#### 94 STAPLE INN, HOLBORN.

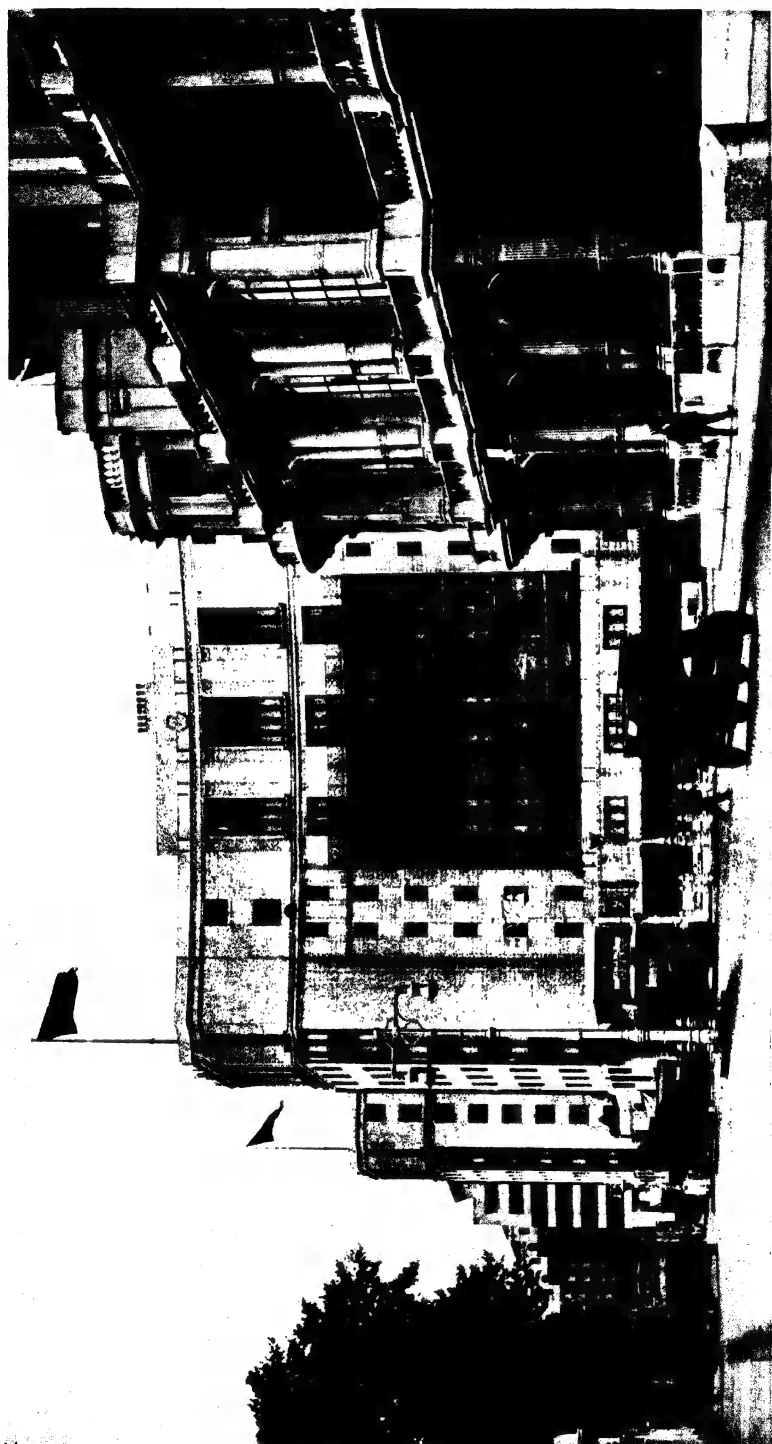
The row of half-timbered Elizabethan houses which form the Holborn side of Staple Inn are among the oldest in London. They enable us to form some idea of the beauty of the City in the days before the Great Fire. The Inn owes its name to the fact that it was originally a hostelry of the merchants of the Wool Staple.



(Keystone)

#### 95 THE RITZ HOTEL

despite its distinctly Parisian air, is generally conceded to be one of the most attractive buildings erected in London during the present century. The windows of its famous restaurant command a charming view over the Green Park, which latter covers an area of about 53 acres. Many Royal visitors to London have been accommodated here. Facing the Piccadilly side, there is a fine colonnade of shops.



(Photochrom Co.)

### 96 PARK LANE.

In the past few years more changes have taken place in Park Lane, which was formerly the road to Tyburn, than in any other famous thoroughfare of the West End of London. Grosvenor House, formerly the London home of the Dukes of Westminster, and Dorchester House, have been removed to make way for vast hotels, and other splendid residences have been replaced by blocks of flats (apartment houses). The building with the flagstaffs, shown in this picture, is the Dorchester Hotel, opened in April 1931. To live in Park Lane was at one time evidence of nobility or great wealth.



(Central Press)

97 SCENE AT THE CENOTAPH, REMEMBRANCE DAY (NOVEMBER 11th).

The ceremony at the Cenotaph in Whitehall, which takes place every year on Armistice Day, is most impressive in its solemn dignity. At 11 a.m. the King or his representative and many of the nation's leaders, together with a large concourse of the public, stand bareheaded at the shrine for two minutes. The simple monument was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., "to represent an Imperial Grave of all those citizens of the Empire, of every creed and rank, who gave their lives in the War." The Cenotaph is also seen in plate 31.

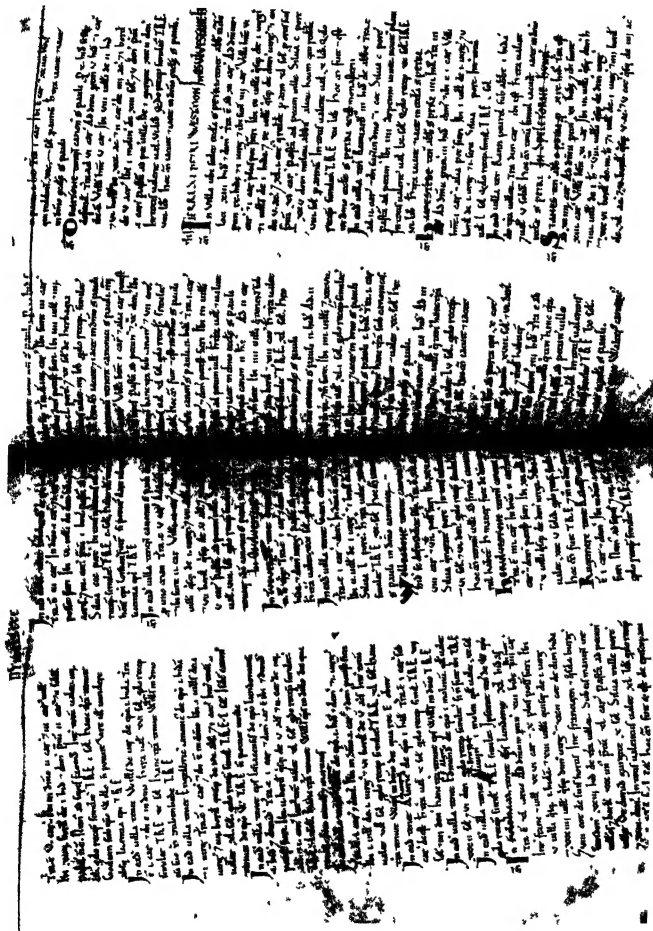


98 A LONDON POLICEMAN.

(Fox Photos)

No book on London would be complete without a London "Bobby." Here he is on duty, in weather conditions which our friends overseas think are normal. The preceding illustrations of London should do something to dispel the prevalent idea that London is always a city of fog or rain. The monument in the background is Nelson's Column.





(Photopress)

a detailed survey of his new kingdom, was made for William the Conqueror in 1086, and consists of two thick vellum volumes of unequal size. It is preserved in the Museum of the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane. This picture shows two pages of the larger volume, which contain particulars of villages, in the county of Middlesex, including Fulham, Willesden, Harlesden, West Drayton, Westminster, Hampstead and Staines. Many other historical documents may also be seen at the Record Office.





